THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

A WEEKLY JOURNAL OF AFFAIRS

Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

NEW SERIES.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

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The MICHIGAN FARMER presents superior facilities to usiness men, publishers, manufacturers of Agricultural uplements, Nursery men, and stock preeders for adver-

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All orders with advertisements, should state the number of weeks the advertisement is to be published.

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RSON

The Farm.

Dropsical Land.

We seldom see a more forcible statement of the characteristics of a soil which draining from a communication to the Boston Cultivator by our old friend, Mr. John Johnston.

"The advocates of drainage expect farmers to be possessed of common sense enough to discriminate between land that will pay for draining and that which will not. If there are those that cannot so discriminate, the draining of a few acres will show plainly whether it will or not, so that even if one has very little judgment in the case he need not essentially err. Every man may have observed that one part of a field will, in general, produce fine bright straw, (it may be wheat or other grain) with plump heavy ears, giving a satisfactory return for seed and labor exampled while immediately adicining such as a satisfactory return for seed and labor examples and the image of the satisfactory return for seed and labor examples and the image of the satisfactory return for seed and labor examples and the image of the satisfactory return for seed and labor examples and the satisfactory return for seed and labor examples lean ears with light unremunerating grain. dependent action gives the machine so many Now did it ever occur to the farmer to ask advantages on smooth as well as rough himself the reason why one part of the field ground that the older machines not possesbrought good grain and the other bad? For sing this feature are fast going into disuse .surely he must see there was a local cause. ever manure may have been applied to it, did thus establishing the independent action bewhat I say, let a ditch be dug in the sound land, and there will be no run of water, even in a wet time, where it is a wet time, where it is a wet time, where it is a wet time. With the last mode, it is in a wet time, unless there is a snow-bank necessary to use two wheels to carry the from the surface. Then let another ditch be these two wheels track so wide that in reapand that coming at or near the bottom of the ditch. And if the dropsical portion is thoditch. And if the dropsical portion is thoroughly tapped, it will bring for a number of
years much better crops than the land that
was healthy from the beginning. In many
cases such land will pay the cost of draining
by the excess of the first crop, where it
be drained for \$15 to \$22 par acre."—Country Gentleman.

Kirby sachine the raker is placed behind the
horses, (where he can dispense with a driver)
on a comfortable seat, his weight directly on
the driving wheel where it is most easily car
ried, and in the best position for controling
the grain and delivering it at the side. This
position of the raker is placed behind the
horses, (where he can dispense with a driver)
on a comfortable seat, his weight directly on
the driving wheel where it is most easily car
ried, and in the best position for controling
the grain and delivering it at the side. This
position of the raker and form of platform
are secured by patent.

These are some of the reasons why we deem
Kirby machine the raker is placed behind the
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the driving wheel where it is most easily car
ried, and in the best position for controling
the grain



KIRBY'S LITTLE BULFALO HARVESTER-AS A REAPER.

tion of Kirby's Little Buffalo Harvester as a mower, and above we illustrate the same machine as a Reaper. This machine stands without a rival, it being the only One-Horse Com bined Mower and Reaper ever yet invented, and while it is the best it is also by far the and a span of day is past for the cutter general place of connecting rod or cutters, and rows to be not less than it inches and a span of day is past for the cutter general place of connecting rod or cutters, and rows to be not less than it inches and less than the two wants a machine at all, which freed machine, and while it is the lowest priced machine in market, it is by far the fightest draft, most desirable and efficient. We have thus given the reader full illustrations and descriptions of the celebrated Kirby and the only one that is practical in Reaping, we will simply classify the different machines, and point out the difference between man and tac Kirby machines.

Independent action is the best for a Mower than the two to be the machines in market, and in doing we will simply classify the different machines and took the best machines in market, and in doing we will simply classify the different machines and point out the difference between man and tac Kirby machines.

Independent action is the best for a Mower than the two to the best machines in market, and in doing we will simply classify the different machines and point out the difference between man and tac Kirby machines.

Independent action is the best for a mower than the two that the difference between man and tac Kirby machines.

Independent action is the best for a mower than the two the search that the transfer of the prevention of the result of will very decidedly benefit, than the following, Every farmer who wants a machine at all,

Wherever the idependent action machines have been used they are the general favorites.

We last week gave our readers an illustra- machine, having but one wheel, can run in a ditch while the barruns on the bank and cuts. No two-wheeled machine can do this, nor can it run wherever the form of the land has a tendency to bring the machine into a similar position. Hence the Kirby machine can be used on much rougher land than the two wheeled machines. Again in the jointed bar and while it is the best it is also by far the lowest priced combine I machine in market, and supplies the want, and comes within the reach of every farmer who needs a Harvester. The Little Buffalo is a combined machine, and the mower is converted into a reaper by mere ly bolting on the platform and raker's seat. The grain is delivered in well formed gavels at the side, out of the track of the machine on with perfect ease without a reel. For reaping lodged and tangled grain, this machine is unequalled. It cuts a swath 4 feet wide and is capable of reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day. It is easily handled by one horse, or a pole can be attached to use it with a span of ponies if desired. The day is past for the sale of the single mowers and single reapers.

Whenever the finger bar is out of level, the connecting rod works at an angle binding the cutters, and the connecting rod works at an angle binding the cutters, and the cutter except when the machine is unequalled. It cuts a swath 4 feet wide and is capable of reaping from 10 to 15 acres per day. It is easily handled by one horse, or a pole can be attached to use it with a span of ponies if desired. The day is past for the sale of the single mowers and single reapers.

Every former who needs a Harvester. She had searlying and scarifying the best with the twery place in the bar where there is the most strain, and the pones the point one east the point comes in the very place in the bar where there is the most strain, and the pone the best with strain and wear r-pidly. It comes also at or near the point of connecting rod or one the connecting rod or between the connecting for the best with the cutter except when the machine is working on a dead level, the connecting rod works at an angle binding the cutters, and the cutter except when the machine is of the strain and working on a dead level. The finger hand of the mext swath, and the raker's position enable of the same that the cutter except when the machine is of the strain and supplementation of the strain an machines the joint comes in the very place in

or other grain) with plump heavy ears, giving a satisfactory return for seed and labor expended, while immediately adjoining such part of the field another portion produces dark colored straw, (even if not rusted,) and, lean ears with light unremunerating grain.

The following the independent action gives the machine so many linear angular or curved shape, giving ample or four years, and their distinctive feature is space to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to paper to paper to point out some of its advantages in paper to paper in an angular or curved shape, giving ample room for the grain, and permitting the raker to deliver it at the side by an easy sweep of the rake; it is fastened on the top of the iron finger bar, giving stiffness and strength and allowing the crossbraces underneath to have allowing the crossoraces underneath to have grain is sound, healthy land; the part giving bad grain is dropsical and diseased. Whatstanding upon the back or outer little or no good, and whatever vegetation it produced was unhealthy like itself. To prove by machine. 2d. By a joint or spring in the by machine as unhealthy like itself. a support where by main force he pushes off the grain. To sustain his weight, the plat-form and its supports must be strong and heavy, and all must be carried on the small in a wet time, unless there is a snow-bank necessary to use two wheels to carry the platform wheel necessarily increasing the side melting near by, which runs into the ditch frame, or the machine would tip over; and draft, and every time the little wheel drops into a hole or passes over an obstruction the dug through the diseased land, two and a half feet deep, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred there will be a free run of a hundred there wil half feet deep, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred there will be a free run of water, and that coming at or near the bottom of the them from being successful as reapers. But the from the form the form the form the form of the successful as reapers. But the from the form the f

Annual Exhibition of Live Stock, Agricul-

On the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th days of October, 1859.

PREMIUMS OPEN TO COMPETITORS FROM ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Division D-Farm Implements.

CLASS 1.- IMPLEMENTS FOR CULTIVATION OF LAND, CROPS AND GENERAL SPRING WORK. Committee—R. E. Trowbridge, Birmingham; H. S. Brooks, Novi; Reuben Slayton, Elba, E. C. Manchester, Battle Creek; C. K Carpenter, Ori-

Michigan State Agricultural Society.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

FOR THE

Annual Exhibition of Live Stock, Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Productions, Inventions in the Mechanical Arts, Domestic Manufactures, Productions in the Fine Arts, and all other articles in the Fine Arts, and all other articles.

means of Michigan coal, and to be used for agricultural purposes.

Diploma and set to represent the purposes.

All steam engine for agricultura purposes, tationary or portable, the portable to have preference; to be driven by wood.

All steam engine for agricultura purposes.

All steam engine for agricultura purposes, tationary or portable, the portable to have preference; to be driven by wood.

All steam engine for agricultura purposes, stationary or portable, the portable to have preference; to be driven by wood.

All steam engine sompting for premiums must be shown at work and their capacity to be moved from place to place, when entered as portable machines, should be tested. As the coal of this State commended in several places, the Executive Committee desire to encourage such inventions as shall promote its useful consumption, and hence the large premiums offered for agricultural purposes. in the Fine Arts, and all other articles entered for competition,

TO BE HELD AT DETROIT,

In the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th days of October, 1859.

PREMIUMS OPEN TO COMPETITORS FROM

TO BE HELD AT DETROIT,

PREMIUMS OPEN TO COMPETITORS FROM

TIES WORLD.

CLASS 4—BARN YARD ARTICLES, &c.
Committee—F. P. Currier, Almont; Jacob Pierce, South Charleston, Ohio; James Monroe, Albion; John Parker, Kalamazoo; Moses Rogers, Ann Arbor.

Best double farm wagon. \$5
do single farm wagon. 4
do horse cart. 3
do dray. 3
do dray. 3
do Whiffletrees. 2
do six clevises. 1
do wheelbarrow 2
do hay or cattle scales. 1
do six grab hoes 2
do six grab hoes 2
do six grab hoes 2
do six grab hoes. 2
do six grab hoes. 3
do set draining or ditching lools
Best hand machine for sawing wood. 3
Best cross cut saw, horse power. 3

CLASS 5-DAIRY AND HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES,

CLASS 6-MISCELLANEOUS. Same Judges as class 5.

Division E--Dairy and Household Man-ufactures.

CLASS 1-BUTTER AND CHEESE. Committee-W. W. Murphy, Jonesville; Mrs. H. L. Andrews, Detroit; Mrs. E. F. Colby, Niles; Mrs. J. D. Yerkes, Northville; Mrs. D. M. Uhl, Yp-

The claimant for premiums must accompany his statement with answers to the following ques-

1. At what time was butter made, and from what number of cows?
2. What is the treatment of cream and milk be-

fore churning, in winter and summer—and why?

3. What is the method of freeing the butter from

milk?

4. Do you use water in freeing the butter, or not—and why?

5. What quantity of salt per pound, and the kind of salt used?

6. Do you use saltpeter or any other substance in making the butter—and why?

7. Has any kind of salt been found injurious in making butter, if so state the kind, and reasons?

8. What is the manner of packing and preserving the butter?

Best Cheese, 1 year old and over, not less than 25 tha 25.

Best Cheese, 1 year old and over, not less than 25 lbs. \$5
2d do do do do do... 4
8d do do do do... 2

Those who present cheese for the premiums of-fered, are desired to give the age of the cheese ex-hibited, and to answer in detail the following ques-1. Do you warm all the milk at all seasons of the

year, or not—and why?
2. At what degree of heat do you set or add ren-

2. At what degree of heat do you set or add rennet—and why?
3. Do you vary the heat at setting at different
seasons of the year—and why?
4. What kind of rennet do you use; how prepared; by what rule do you judge of the proper
time to commence breaking the curd—and why?
5. How do you break and make the curd tine—
and why?

5. How do you break and make the curd tine—
and why?
6. Do you observe a rule as to the time occupied in breaking the curd—and what is it?
7. Do you observe a rule as to the age of the
curd when you begin to heat up to scald, and the
time occupied in raising the heat—and uhy?
8. How do you apply heat in scalding; what degree is used, and how long kept applied to the curd
to cook it enough?
9. Do you warv your rule in scalding at different

9. Do you vary your rule in scalding at different seasons in the year—and why?

10. How do you determine when curd is scalded enough?

10. How do you determine when curd is scalded enough?

11. How do you separate the whey and curd, and what rule have you for tempering the curd for receiving the salt?

12. What kind of salt used; how much, and how do you apply it, and at what particular state of the curd?

13. How soon after applying the salt do you put

curd?

13. How soon after applying the salt do you put
the curd to press; warm or cold—and why?

14. What power do you press with, and how

14. What is the cause of the pressing cloth adhering to the cheese, and what is your remedy?

16. How do you give coloring to the cheese, inside or outside?

178	
17. How do you p	rodu
flies? 18 Wha kind of o	il or
your cheese and how 19. What is the ca what is a remedy?	
20. Do you use the gree of heat?	the
CLASS 2—SUGAR, Same committee as	class
For the best sample of s from the Sorghum, to the Executive Commi	ngar, be she
an explicit statement	. 111 W
Borghum or Imphee,	oni of to be
meeting, with an expli-	cit s
meeting, with an expliture, in writing For the best ten pounds For the best specimens For the best beehives, a and taking care of be	of hound m
CLASS 3—BREAD Committee—Mrs John Dillingham, Ho	L. R
M. M. Merrill, Ann A	rbor
For the best three loave 2d do do Best three loaves of mil	do
Best yeast bread, thre	to loave:
Best sods rising	
Best corn bread 2d do do Best brown bread, or r	ye and
Best samples of flour b	read
Best sample brown brea Best specimen of pickle	d veg
Best sample brown brei Best specimen of pickle bers, onions, cabbage ment of process used Best specimen of curran	in mi
cess	rved re to !
Best specimen of prese kept a year or over, w Best specimen of tomat	rved I ith st o ket
ment of method of n Best specimen of mush of method of making Best specimen of fruit	oom
Best specimen of pure gallon, home made Id best do The Executive Co	
most importance to comote comfort in the l	encor
the list for this year. entered under this c	The
ted. Such articles a the committee are ins	s maj
make such awards as Division F—Do	may
CT ASS 1	_HO
Committee—Josep John Thomas, Oxfor Mrs. C W. Green,	d. M
Mrs. C W. Green,	Farm
COX. Auriau.	
COX. Auriau.	
Best pr. woolen blankets d do do do Best 10 yds. woolen clot d do do	s, \$4 1 2 2 h, 4 1
Best pr. woolen blankets d do do do Best 10 yds. woolen clot d do do	s, \$4 1 2 2 h, 4 1
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17. How do you produce a rind impervious to	Best single or buggy harness	In
18 Wha kind of oil or dressing is used upon our che-se and how is it applied?	do caif skin	80
19. What is the cause of cheese swelling, and hat is a remedy?	do morocco leather	C
20. Do you use the thermometer to test the de-	do ladies riding saddle	di en
CLASS 2—SUGAR, HONEY AND BEEHIVES.	do names 2	sk
Same committee as class 1 or the best sample of sugar, not less than 10 lbs, made		M
from the Sorghum, to be shown at the fair or sent to the Executive Committee at its annual meeting, with	Committee-John Patton, Detroit; J. G. Roberts.	Bi
an explicit statement in writing, of its method of	Baldwin, Detroit, Elijah Murray, Niles.	Ba Fi In
manufacture \$10 or the best three galloni of molasses made from the Borghum or Imphee, to be shown at the fair or ex-	do one horse carriage	Ot Ai
hibited to the Executive committee at its annual meeting, with an explicit statement of its manufac-	do buggy without top	Ot
ture, in writing	Best farm wagon, all purposes	Pl
or the best beehives, and method of securing honey and taking care of bees	Best and greatest variety of carriages, buggies, &c diploma and 10 Best omnibusdiploma and 3 Best railroad carsilver medal	
CLASS 8-BREAD, PRESERVES, PICKLES.		Cr
Committee-Mrs L. B. Adams, Detroit; Mr. bhn Dillingham, Howell; Mrs. E. H. Thompson,	CLASS 7-STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE, &c.	Te Ca
int; Mrs. Thomas McClumpha, Plymouth; Mrs. M Merrill, Ann Arbor.	noyer, Nunica; Alonzo Sessions, Ionia; W. P. Mills, Grand Rapids; A. Power Farmington.	
or the best three loaves of bakers' bread Dip. and \$3	Best cooking stove for wood firesilver medal do do coaldiploma	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Best apparatus for cooking range	ju
est yeast bread, thre loaves	Best cast iron gate	W
set yeast oread, three follows: do	Best church bell do Best steamboat bell do	Ma
est brown bread, or rye and Indian, 8 loaves	Best locomotive beil	Or Re Icl
est samples of flour bread made by a girl of sixteen or under	Best ornamental fountain do	In
est sample brown bread made by a girl of 16 or under a	Best casting for fire front do Best sample hollow ware do	Me Ra
ment of process used in making them	Best iron chair do	Pr
est specimen of currant jelly, with statement of pro- cess		Pl Ge
process of manufacture to be furnished committee. 2	houses, economy of construction, and con- sumption of fuel, and security to premises,	,,,
kept a year or over, with statement of method 8 est specimen of tomato ketchup or sauce, with state-	and facility of ventilation, to be taken into considerationSilver medal	
ment of method of making 2 est specimen of mushroom ketchup, with statement of method of making 2	MISCELLANEOUS.	tv
of method of making	In this class there are usually a large number of articles presented which it is not possible to clas-	w la
est specimen of pure cider vinegar, not less than one gallon, home made	sify, or which may not be named in the above lists. In all cases such entries will be placed under their	aı
The Executive Committee esteem it of the ut	the heading of Miscellaneous Manufactures, and a	m
ost importance to encourage the arts which pro- lote comfort in the household, and have extended	amination.	er
ne list for this year. There may be many articles ntered under this class, which are not enumera	(10 be continued.)	it
ed. Such articles as may be deemed meritorious, ne committee are instructed to report upon, and to	Museum of Natural History in the University.	0
nake such awards as may seem just. Division F—Domestic Manufactures.	Having recently published conjointly with	W
CLASS 1—HOME MADE.	Mr. R. Kennicott, a brief statement respect-	
Committee—Joseph R. Ward, Battle Creek; Mrs. ohn Thomas, Oxford; Mrs. H. P. Sly, Plymouth;	ing the Trowbridge Collection, lately received	FO
irs. C. W. Green, Farmington; Mrs. W. S. Wil-	by the University, it is presumed the public may be gratified to know the full extent and	V
est pr. woolen blankets, \$4 Best pair mittens knit by 1 do do 8 girl under 14 years 2 1 do do 2 2d best do 1	character of the Collections in Natural His-	
est 10 yds. woolen cloth, 4 Best stocking yarn, 2 lbs. 2	tory accumulated at the University, and the sources from which they have been derived.	t
1 do do 3 Best do. spin by girl un- do 2 der 14 years 2 set 10 yds. woolen flan 1, 4 Best white bed spread 3 1 do do 8 2d do do 2	The specimens of Natural History on ex-	c
d do do 2 3d do do 1 est 10 yds, woolen carpet, 4 Best & handsomest patch	hibition in the galleries of the Museum, ex-	d
d do do 81 work quilt 8	cluding mineralogy, belong chiefly to four dif-	7
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	ferent collections—the General Collection, the Trowbridge Collection, Prof. Sager's Collec-	202
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Insects and Geological specimens from Missouri, Insects, Fishes, &c., from Michigan and ral public. Connecticut, Helicidae, &c., from West Indies, and numerous steological preparations embracing about 50 skulls and 21 entire skeletons. It may be enumerated as follows: No. of Lots. ----) 49 ---- 9 ---- 26 ---- 23 ---- 69 Mammals (skins, skulls and skeletons.

Birds (skulls, skeletons, sterna, tarsi).

Reptiles (skin, skulls and skeletons)

Batrachians (skeletons and alcoholic)

Fishes (alcoholic, skulls and skeletons). Inscets (2000 specimens).
Other Articulates
Air-breathing molluses (snail, &c...
Other Molluses. Total Zoological..... 726 Total Botanicaltaceous Fossils (Alabama) 650 Fertiary Fossils (Alabama) 125
Carboniferous, &c., (Ala., Mo., &c.) 150 -1701 The three collections named above, in conjunction with the Trowbridge Collection would present the following aggregates: No. of No. of Lot*. Specimens 213 256 708 1100 299 400 229 300 144 17: -2469 600 4 Ornithological
Reptilian and Batrachian
Lehthyie
Linsects
Other Articulates
Molluses
Radiates tilian and Batrachian.....

Grand total 22490 Ten thousand separate "lots," and over twenty-two thousand individual specimens without including Geological Duilicates. The labeling, registering, handling, arrangement and preservation of this number of specimens can be no trifling labor. Each "lot" as enumerated above represents either a distinct species or different locality or donor, or some important variation arising from sex, age or ni- other accident.

11490

6000 5000

Total Zoological....

Seology and Palæontology

The distribution of the above specimens with reference to localities is about as fol- to keep ahead of all demands made upon it. lows:

rom Michigan....ther parts of N. America.... Various parts of the world..... Total_____10080

This is truly a commencement worthy of the Institution which should possess the great central Museum of the Northwest. With such a noble beginning, specimens will undoubtedly continue to flow in at a rapid rate. Through the Trowbridge Collection, the Smithsonian Institution is expected to furble specimens. The Natural History Surtofore been afforded the museum from Stu- relieve an animal sometimes in a minute.taken the pains to secure specimens from va Cuming, R. E. Frazer, S. H. Webb, A. H. dose. Wilkinson, S. Andrews, D. M. Johnson, A C.

perpetual remembrance. The Iguanodon, Ichthyosaurus, Plesiosaurus, Pter- a soiling and hay crop in the South." odactyl, Cheirotherium, Mosasaurus, Zeuglo- Of the seed as food for hogs, C. D. Hardon, and of other relics of the ancient world, would add greatly to the reputation and value of the museum. Here is another of the nume- sugar cane as food for hogs, I made the folrous opportunities presented for individuals to lowing experiment: In September I weighed immortalize their names. It is certainly an ob. two shoats and put them in separate pens.ject worthy of any one's ambition to see interesting specimens labelled "The Smith Contribution" "The Jones Contribution" "The from the kitchen. No. 2 weighed 73 pounds, Ann Arbor Contribution" "The Detroit of popular education.

It is proper to add that none of the specimens enumerated above have yet been mountof the Botanical specimens. This work has been very greatly delayed by the noncompletion of the cases destined to receive the specimens. When the cases shall be finally completed, and put in proper order, and the specimens shall be properly mounted, arranged, labeled and catalogued, and the catalogues published, the University of Michigan will

(Sterna and Pelves)

attractions both for the scholar and the gene-

A. WINCHELL, Prof. Geol., Zool., and Bot University of Michigan, 12 May, 1859. -Ann Arbor News.

Butter Making Qualites of the Short horn Breed of Cattle.

R. F. JOHNSTONE-Sir:-Below I give you the record of a trial of the butter making qualties of a thoroughbred Shorthorn cow, six years old. As the reputation of that breed of stock is not first rate, perhaps you would consent to publish it in the FARMER so that if any other cow or breed of cows can do better on grass alone, we would like to hear from them:

42-1 " " 44-3 " " 44-3 " " 13- Morning-making 7 days May 20th . May 21st . . May 22d . . May 28d . .

This milk was set in pans, and the cream churned in the ordinary manner, and produced 14 lbs. 5 oz., equal to 22 lbs. of milk to the pound of butter nearly.

This cow dropped her calf on the 28d only.

J. L. KELSEY. Washington, May 25th, 1859.

Chinese Sugar Cane as Food for Cattle.

A. G. Sumner, of South Carolina, thus writs to the South Countrymon:

"In April last, (1858,) I sowed 20 acres roadcast in sugar millet, (Sorgho sucre,) intending it as a pasture for calves and milch cows. On the first of July, I turned my cows. sheep, goats, calves, swine, and geese upon it, and lost not a single animal. They have all improved rapidly; and, although I have large numbers upon the field, the herbage bids fair I have fed this plant to all kinds of stock for the past four seasons, in every stage of its growth-green, ripe, and cured as fodder, and have also found it the best soiling crop I ever raised. I fed 250 bushels of seed during the food for these animals.

"This season I made it a point to take my stock from good pastures, and feeding them well before turning them in, allowing them a plenty of salt. If a half starved cow is nish us with many rare and difficult obtaina- turned on wheat, peas, or Indian corn, she is just as likely to die from over-eating these vey of the State, besides furnishing direct ad- crops as she is from Chinese sugar cane. The ditions, has already supplied, and will con- disease which kills cattle when over fed on tinue to supply duplicates, which by exchang- green food in a hungry state is termed 'hoove,' of the world. No inconsiderable aid has here, salt dissolved in a gallon of water. This will dents and other private individuals, who have Peas of all green food is the most dangerous, from the flatulent nature of the plant. I rious parts of the State. We are particular- have frequently seen half a dozen cows die ly indebted for such aid to Messrs. W. J in a few hours after they were turned into a Beal, E. W. McGraw, E. P. Austin, E. E | luxuriant pea-field in the fall, and as frequent-Baldwin, J. H. Goodsell, A. H. Castle, G. E. ly have seen others relieved by the above

"I have sown broadcast at the rate of one Jewett, G. P. Sweet, and others. As every and a half bushels of sugar cane seeds to the specimen is to be labeled with the name of acre—a meadow—which I intended to conthe collector, such donations will serve to keep | vert into good nutritious hay for winter food, the names of the friends of the museum in I think more cows will die for the want of this food in any State, than from being over fed at night, when you have picked up the last Plaster casts of rare and celebrated speci- on it. I do not think with the proper premens are still among our desiderata. Copies cautions, it is in anywise more dangerous of the tusks and teeth of Mastodons, and ex- than any other green food we are accustomed tinct Elephants, of the teeth and bones of the to feed, and would advise its extended use as

mon, of Utica, Miss., says:

"In order to test the value of the Chinese No. 1 weighed, wheu put up, 76 pounds; it was fed on what corn it could eat and slops acres of corn,'

Quarterly Review, "Sir Robert Peel presented a Farmers' Club, at Tamworth, with two mould-boards, were again at work. 'Sir,' said a member of the club, 'we tried the iron, and My own collection consists principally of possess a museum of Natural History, which, weeds grow!"

we be all of one mind, that they make the crop of plows.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Order on the Farm.

Some one has said, and said wisely,-" Order is the first law of heaven"-Whether this be so or not, we will leave saints and angels to decide, and we, in the mean while, will remain confident that it is the first and primal law of every intelligent and enterprising farmer. O der in the rotation of crops, is of too vital importance, to be overlooked by any farmer who strives to honor his profession. Order in the cultivation and harvesting of these crops, is of equal moment; but the order of which we, at present, wish to speak, is that which regards looks, and home-like snugness. In passing a farm-house, if we observe that the gates are half or entirely off their hingesthat the fences are crooked, or falling downthat the boards on the barns are loose and many of them missing-that the house and its yards resemble more the habitation of a swinish population, than the home of human beings; and that an air of negligence and sloth pervades the whole farm, we say at once that man has a pitiful lack of order. Why is it that there are such men, and such farms? Has nature given the love of order to some while to others she has denied it; or have not some men buried the talent, or hid it in a napkin? There is perhaps no occupation April, and has been fed on grass and water which affords to the lover of order, so much real pleasure as that of farming; neither is there one which gives to the orderless so good an opportunity to improve in that particular. It is through the outward manifestations, that we judge of the man, and it is to be lamented that we have so many indices of carelessness, negligence, and luziness. We deem it to be a duty we owe to ourselves, our country, and to our Maker, to make our farm look as beautiful and orderly as possible; and there is no tract of land which will admit of any cultivation at all, but has some points to admire, when under the care of a skillful farmer. The only way by which we can make our country pleasant, healthy and admired by all, is by letting every man watch his own premises, and keep them in proper trim, and then we will have a state which we may love, and of which we may be proud. Do not plead a want of time, for this is a work which can be done by 'odd spells" and, can be done constantlyevery day. In passing over your farm, if you past winter to sheep, goats, and poultry, and observe a corner of your fence out of its place, I attach the relative value of oats to it as even but slightly, stop and right it at once, and don't wait for a "spare day," which may not come till more or less of your corn has been destroyed. Remember the old, but wise proverb

"A stitch in time

When your team is res.ing in the field, don't sit down when there is a "grub" that needs grubbing out, within twenty feet of you. Trim up your shade trees, and cut the sprouts from the roots, or if you have no shade trees ing, will secure for us specimens from all parts or 'hoven,' the best cure for which is a pint of set some as soon as possible. Keep your tools from sun and storm, they wear more in the weather than in use. Keep the corners of your fences clear of weeds and thistles, and sides of the road free from roots, stones, and all animals, especially hogs; in short attend to all the little matters of neatness in farming, and those of more importance will follow in due time. It is these little things which are so much neglected, but which, if attended properly, go far in comprising the beauty and the poetry of farming. If this has not been your habit, try it, and you will be surprised at the result. You will find a new and enviable delight in observing that every move you make, shows so decided an improvement, and stick, though you may be tired and hungry, you will be happy, and a new life will open before you, which will make you think you have never lived before. But there is a vast difference between theory and practice; and let not those who have formed the habit of keeping the "screws all tight" rail too hard against those who have not; but in a pleasant and friendly manner, show them how easy it is, and encourage them to "go and do like-

Romeo, June, 1859.

Acclimating a Plow. The other day we were riding past a large and was fed exclusively on Chinese sugar cane, farm, and were much gratified at a device of Contribution," &c. It is greatly to be desir- seed and all. They were fed something over the owner for the preservation of his tools. ed that the citizens of Michigan shall feel a three weeks and again weighed. No. 1, or A good plew, apparently new in the spring, pride, and take an active interest in the in- the shoat fed on corn, gained 39 pounds. No. had been left at one corner of the field, standcrease of these materials of science and means 2, or the shoat fed on sugar cane, gained 37 ing in the furrow, just where, four months bepounds. This result shows that Chinese su- fore, the boy finished his stint. Probably the gar cane is very nearly equal to corn, as food timber needed seasoning-it was certainly for hogs. And take acre for acre, and the getting it. Perhaps it was an eastern coned and arranged in the style ultimately con- sugar cane is very far superior to corn, from cern, and was left out for acclimation. May templated, and large quantities of the Zoolog- the fact that it will produce at least five times be the farmer left it there to save time in the ical specimens are not even introduced into as much. In other words, five acres of sugar hurry of the spring work, in dragging it from the galleries. The same is true of the whole cane is equal, as food for hogs, to twenty-five the shed. Perhaps he covered the shear to save it from elements, and save it from rusting. Or again, perhaps, he is troubled with neigh-"No longer ago than 1835," says the bors that borrow, and left it where it would be convenient for them. He might, at least, iron plows of the best construction. On his have built a little shed over it. Can any one visit, the old plows, with the wooden tell what a farmer leaves a plow out a whole season for? It is barely possible that he was

The Garden & Orchard.

Transactions of the American Pomological Society.

ERFORT OF THE STANDING FRUIT COMMITTEE FOR MICHIGAN.

NUMBER SIX.

In answer to the queries, "What six and twelves varieties of the Pear are best for family use, on the pear stock? What varieties on the quince stock?" the Doctor submits the following lists, viz:

BEST SIX VARIETIES OF PEARS FOR A PEAR ORCHARD, F
FAMILY USE:
Bartlett,
Flowigh Results
Sacked

Flemish Beauty, Belle Lucrative,

Seckel, Winter Nelis. FOR FAMILY USE, OF PEARS. Tyson,
Dearborn's Seedling,
Bartlett,
Flemish Beauty, Sheldon, Seckel,

QUINCE STOCKS:
Duchess d'Angouleme,
Beurre Diel,
Beurre Easter. Louise Bonne de Jersey, Belle Lucrative, BEST TWELVE VARIETIES ON QUINCE STOCK

White Doyenne, Urbaniste, Beurre Diel, Glout Morcean, Vicar of Winkfield, Beurre Easter. Tyson,
Rosticzer,
Belle Lucrative,
Louise Bonne de Jersey,
Duchess d'Angouleme,
Stevens' Genesee,

the varieties have been selected strictly with derstand their subject, or they would not prereference to their valuable qualities, with no judge what they cannot appreciate: a more at empt to secure a succession. In scanning the first list we shall discover that it opens there is not in all the artifices of gardening. the season with the Bartlett, which, in this If root pruning is an error, so is the universal practised chiefly at the upper portions of the climate, commences to ripen about the middle of September, and closes with the Winter Nelis, which will be out of season by the first of January; so that the fruits on this list will only cover about three and a half months; while, during a portion of the time three or four of the varieties will be in season at once. For what reason the Seckel is bave brought ditch and all, then the culture if this is final, care is taken not to pinch a placed here it is difficult to imagine, as it has nothing but its flavor to recommend it, while, on the other hand, it is the smallest of pears and usually very tardy in fruiting. In the writer's vicinity, Swan's Orange and Sterling would be considered preferable to any two on the list, with the single exception of Bartlett.

The second list opens the season, about the last of August, with Bloodgood, Tyson and Dearborn's Seedling, which mature within a few days of each other; and close with Lawrence and Winter Nelis, about New Years. It is objectionable, from the consideration that as many as five or six of the varieties mentioned, will be in season together, while more than a month at the commencement of the pear season, and several months of the winter and spring are totally unprovided for. The introduction of such tardy bearers as Tyson and Scckel is also objectionable, as few persons have the patience to await the tedious process of fruiting, although they are of the highest character when in bearing. It is difficult to imagine why such long keepers as Beurre Gris d'Hiver Nouveau, Doyenne d'Alencon, and others, which might be used to prolong the season of this fruit several months, are passed by.

On the list of the best six for cultivation on the quince, are two varieties that are not generally recognized as successful on that stock, viz: Tyson and Belle Lucrative. Tyson is recommended by the Pomological Socinot for dwarfs. With the writer, it has hardly done as well on the quince as Madeline, which for a few years only, although Mr. Field, in his recent work on pear culture, gives it his approval.

quince stocks, would be improved by substituting Rostiezer for Tyson, as an August variety, and instead of Belle Lucrative or Stevens' Genesee, adding Beurre Langelier or how presents itself in connection with stop-Doyenne d'Alencon, thereby securing an ex- ping. Here is another agent in assisting to object in growing peas the first year, is simply to tension of the season till April or May.

As all the varieties included in these lists will re-appear in subsequent ones, the discussion of the relative merits of each is reserved for another article.

T. T. LYON.

Plymouth, May 23d, 1859.

Performed.

laws of Nature which regulate the absorption, those shoots which used to be rubbed away. a long period the admiration of all who had seen circulation, and assimilation, of the sap of Of this I am now we'll assured, provided jus. them. They had been standing in a conservatory rect a mere rule may be in itself, the possessor the principle further last year : indeed, in a

dom of mind which is the sure result of some science combined with extensive practice.

In the spring, when disbudding takes place, pinching off the points of over-luxuriant shoots is generally resorted to, in order that, wood; for this season the trees were like a genious. He had the seeds of a cassabar melor by checking undue luxuriance in such portions, an increased impetus may be given to those shoots, or branches, which are below the proper standard of strength.

Such a principle of equalisation may be pursued at intervals through the summer .-The practice is resorted to by some, in the early part of August, with those tender fruits which require every aid in our climate to enable them to ripen their wood. It may here be observed, also, that this procedure, if of any extent, has the power of moderatic g the root action, which is sure to be too impulsive fusion if the long-shoot system be pursued. may rest assured that there is a constant sympathy going on between root and branch

If stopping is practised to equalise growth, it, of course, commences with the coarser shoots towards the extremities; but if the tree has an over-powerful root action, a secondary c'ass of shoots, lower down the tree. will begin to acquire undue importance, and will in their course require a little attention. An examination of these lists will show that But those who talk thus do not perfectly unwholesome practice, when sensibly conducted, liberty we take of transplanting- practice exercised in most cultural matters from a cabbage to an oak. We might as well say the same of all processes involving high cul- the effect of throwing a little extra power into ture; for instance, say that it is barbarous to a secondary class of shoots, which are left bring the wild colery from the ditch side, and growing for another fortnight or so, when the make it a garden vegetable. We ought to next strongest class of spray is pinched; and would be natural, and point to a high degree single shoot in any part which is short of of civilisation.

Stopping, or pinching, to ripen the wood is a practice that deserves much extension: its utility has never been fully appreciated .-There seems to have been, generally, a prevailing idea, that this same stopping-almost wholesale-is taking great liberties with dame Nature. And are not many of our processes great liberties taken? Are not grafting, budding, prun'ng, and fifty other operations?

Although this pinching to promote ripening may be improperly practised, I can assure our readers that it is one of the most useful arts exercised by the gardener. This I have proved to my mind's content during the last score years. Of what use is it to suffer tender fruits to continue producing wood until October? It any person thinks that plenty of growing shoots at the extremity of trees cause the fruit to be larger, it is a gross mistake. If stopping during the period of growth were more generally practised, there would be far less labor over pruning in winter.

But another point for consideration: stopping duly carried out prevents the trees acquiring so much timber. Our readers may smile at the idea of timber; but I have seen wall trees, as well as others, with timber enough in the bole and branches to make a lot of chairs, at the same time the lowest planted with strawberries. Of all the new kinds, amount of really bearing and profitable wood. cty for general cultivation on free stocks, but 1 have peach and nectarine trees here; some twenty-five years old, and which extend from twenty to thirty feet in length, and are clothed from the bole to the extremities, and yet Lucrative is generally held to be successful the bole and larger branches might be chopped up and carried under the arm. This fact I have known to astonish many gardenersit has been the subject of many a conversa- ing the peas, the strawberries receive equal bene-It would seem that both these lists, for tion—and why thus? Merely because these fit, and by the time that crop is ready for market, trees have been pinched regularly from the outru first year of their growth.

But to return to disbudding, which someregulate the flow of sap. Disbudding must pay for the expense of cultivation, and this it does, be performed with a constant reference to the habits of growth and fruiting of the respctive kinds. Thus, it will not do to disbud a peach and a pear, or cherry, on the same principle. I have named this in order to pave the way to some remarks on peach stopping or pinching. The Pinching and Stopping of Fruit Last year I adverted to the old doctrine of Trees-Why, How, and When to be disbudding peaches, and remarked that the process need not be of such a wholesale This doctrine, as applied to our fruit trees, character as old custom would have it. I had is somewhat of a novel character if compared long an idea, that, since peaches would bear with the usual operations. In order to un- on spurs (and generally the finest fruit too), it of florists who have warm pits. He says, "I have derstand thoroughly the principle on which would be expedient-especially in northern the practice is founded, it is indispensably parts, where the wood does not ripen so well necessary to have a just conception of those as could be desired—to pinch back many of scarlet flowers from bottom to top, and were for trees; as well as the reciprocation of root and tice is done to the pinching process. I have branch action in this circulation. Without tried this practice for two years, cautiously at this, all must be mere rule; and, however cor- first; but, on perc iving good results, I push. may be said to go about with one hand tied peach-house I have left little else to produce behind his back as compared with that free- fruit than spurs-terminal points of course in 1688, is now in full bloom.

excepted. The crop last year was splendid ;

and this year promises to be even finer still. As for " setting," I have a notion that it is one blossom in a hundred missed. Indeed, I and squeezed out nearly to dryness. This pack quence has been that the greater portion has been pulled off; but this is much easier than what competition ensues between the long have pushed forth a rootlet of an inch in length. shoots of young wood, when the tree is finally pruned and nailed. To train in and reserve two or more young shoots of the former year, side by side, and within two or three inches of each other, is sure to give rise to much conwhen gross shoots prevail; for our readers This the pinching or spurring system avoids.

It should be remembered that this pinching requires a little modification according to cir cumstances. There are what may be called general pinching and special The latter is a process chiefly confined to the earlier growths, and destined to check what are called robbers -over-rampant shoots; it must, therefore, follow those growths in whatever part of the tree they appear. The August or September stopping, which serves a double purposethat of ripenin: the wood, and equalising the at twice or thrice; and the first stopping is one-half is pinched as a first attack. This has great satisfaction. power.

This mode of procedure is of more avail in equalising, as much as possible, the strength of the trees than all winter pruning cf whatever kind : this I say without any desire to undervalue winter pruning where necessity calls for it. Wherever there is much for the knife to perform, in the dormant season, in tender trained fruit trees-there, I will affirm, has been a neglect of summer pruning; which seems to be by universal consent, termed pinching." As to the ripening of the wood, it is of high importance; and again let me add that it will, in all cases, promote both size and quality in the fruit when judiciously performed .- R. Errington, in Cottage Gar-

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Wash for Syringing Greenhouse Plants. The following mixture is recommended in the London Gardener's Chronicle as applicable at this season. It is not to be made so strong, however, as to affect some of the more delicate plants: Half a pound of soft soap, one gallon of tobacco water, and six gallons of soft water. The soft soap should be thoroughly dissolved.

A Large Strawberry Lot.

The Ohio Cultivator describes a farm lying about five miles from Cleveland that is used entirely ior growing small fruits. Twenty acres are Wilson's Albany is said to be the most promising The system of culture on this farm is thus de scribed:

"The first year the ground is well and deeply plowed, and finally thrown up in ridges, about two feet apart; on every alternate ridge, strawberry planted row is sown with rows of peas, that are cultivated during the season in the usual way, using a shovel plow, and following with a hoe. In workthe strawberries are well established and sending is run along the center of the rows, turning the soil towards the strawberries, and leaving a furrow where the peas stood, and the ridges are now four in place of two feet wide, with a deep furrow. The Under the common system, the first year is one of labor, with no return.

Every blossom that appears the first year is picked off and the plants are encouraged to run. The second year, the beds are well covered with plants, and a good crop may be expected; and the same the third. When the crop of the third year is gathered, the ground is plowed, and after being well manured, is planted with some kind of hoed crop for the purpose of clearing and renewing it."

The Mitraria Coccinea

A writer in the London Gardener's Chronicle commends the mitraria coccinea to the attention seen specimens seven feet high in thirteen inch pots, supported by a single stake in the centre of each plant. They formed beautiful pyramids of from the third week in May till July. For summer decoration, no plants are more easily cultivated or better adapted.

An Ancient Bloomer. The apple tree on the Charter Oak place, Hart-

A New Process for Germinating Seeds. One of those indefatigable gardeners who are employed so liberally in Great Britain, has just found out a method of overcoming the difficulty sent him; these he enclosed in a piece of flannel could never perceive any fallen. The couse- age as rolled up in two or three thicknesses of oiled silk, and suspended by a string over the gar dener's neck, so that the packet descended close to the pit of the stomach. After 88 hours con. to put them on. Besides, in peach culture. finement to this treatment, the seeds were found to

Lime for Green Flies and Rose-Hoppers

A few days ago, we discovered that a number of our rose bushes were thickly covered with the green fly and rose hopper, and tried what effect air slacked lime would have upon them. Bending the branches over so as to expose the underside of the leaves, they were thoroughly dusted, and in particular, all the young shoots where the green ly was most abunbant, leaving the plants quite white. On examining them afterwards, we found that wherever the lime went, the insects had disappeared, and they are now clearer than they have been for years, although care has always been taken to destroy these by scap suds, and even to bacco water applications .- Ohio Farmer.

Supports for Flower Stems.

Galvanised iron wire, number nine, which can be obtained at most hardware stores, cut into proper lengths, makes the best supports for the stems of plants of anything we know of. They are not half as much trouble to strength of the tree-must be practised with make, and are more neat than wooden rods; a slight difference. My practice is, to do it they need no paint, never rust, and can be used year after year. Tie the flower stems to the rods with bass matting or loosely twisted twine. For tall growing plants use trees, where the strongest wood generally nail rods cut into proper lengths, and painted will be found. Thus, in healthy trees about green. They are used by many persons with

Why is not Horticulture taught in our Common Schools

This has long been a query in our own and probably in the minds of many others, and speak out on the subject, in the hope that speaking will arouse action, while vigorous action will, we have no doubt, solve the problem and say it is done-very successfully taught.

But hy is it not taught now? Certainly not because the indivdinals in these schools lack in disposition and ability to study those branches. The love of nature and all her works is not one of the lost attributes of man, following his expulsion from Eden. Who ever saw an infant that was not attracted and pleased by the gaudy colors of flowers or the glowing beauties of fruit; or that was not attracted by the hum of animated nature,-by the leaves trembling in the summer breeze, or the swaying of naked branches in the rough blasts of winter? It is an inborn principle of nature to love and admire these, and when we cease to cultivate these principles and let other objects assume the position they have occupied, we enter upon an artificial state of existence, often full of yearnings for beautiful and quiet days. like those from which we are so estranged.

This love of nature does not leave us with the fleeting days of intancy. In youth we see i; develop itself in stronger and more forcible illustrations. Planting, transplanting, sowing, nurturing, and harvesting then come in, and the desire for new creations of natural beauty causes the hands to labor for the gratification of the mind. We see it in little cultivated patches, in secluded nooks around the old Virginia fence, near the old brown school to look upon their ruin. But such sorrows satisfied until they are cancelled. were only for a season. The opening of anbarren fallows.

This was nothing peculiar to us, to our acting in scenes like those we cherished, and at present we see no probability of the course being abandoned.

It may safely be inferred then that there is great service in the matter, and probably BACON, in Horticulturist.

greatly increase the numbers as well as the knowledge of cultivators. Why are they not taught in common schools?

In the first place, then, we have no teachers competent to the work; education and habit lead them to look upon this matter as too small a one to come within their notice Young men who teach are for the most part preparing for other professions, and their school houses must be devoted to sciences in which they are more familiar, old stereotyped affairs, while the hours out of school must all be devoted to pleasure or the studies prefato. ry to some other pursuit. Many of our common schools are taught by females. like the daughter of a worthy and successful farmer we once knew, who almost fainted because ploughshare was sa'd in her presence. She would probably have gone quite off, but for the admitted fact that she did not know what

Our young lady teachers, unlike the young ladies of other lands, have more important communings than those with nature, to claim their attention. But the fault is not mainly that we have not teachers to instruct in rural arts. Parents and guardians have not yet acknowledged the estimation that should be given to an enlightened system of cultivation If they would do so, and if the State would make it as imperative that teachers should instruct, or be capable of instructing, in some of the branches of rural arts, as it does that they shall be qualified so teach algebra and physiology, the time would be short before we should have teachers ready to commence; and our normal schools, so dependent on agricultural patronage for existence, and so full of philanthropy towards the rising generation, would have their experimental grounds, and their cabinets of natural history, their text-books and lectures, we are very glad that some are beginning to to prepare these teachers for a new and attractive enterprise.

We have long been of the opinion that the common schools should be made a nursery in which horticulture and its kindred arts should be kindly nourished. Let such an education be encouraged at home and fostered in these institutions, and the young cultivators of American soil would act from an intellectual impulse that would not cease when schooldays were ended. The rills of knowledge poured into the mind there, would create a thirst that would be satisfied only by new and oft-repeated draughts of knowledge in all after-

Then how soon we should hear a call coming up from all the people in one united voice, too strong to be stifled with apathy, Give us higher and better endowed institutions all over the land, which is ours; wherein we, our sons and our children's children to all time, can learn the arts of nature, and successful cultivation of her healthful, luxurious, and life-sustaining products .-Hitherto we have yielded our known rights to the advancement of other objects. From the earliest period of our country's history legislative aid has been granted in munificent sums for the support of institutions to advance men in other professions. To carry out these grants we have been taxed, and without complaint have given of the substance of our toil to favor these objects. In the trying hour that severed our country from foreign power, our fathers in a mass arose, left their rude ploughs in the furrow, and hastened to the homesteads; we see it around the district fields of blood and carnage to drive the foe school-house,-and among the recollections from our shores. The blood of our ancestors of our earliest school-boy days, there are none was spilled to give our country a place among pleasanter than those when the corners of the nations. The funds have been liberally bestowed to make this an enlightened nation.house, were farmed out among the juveniles We have neglected ourselves and our profesfor special cultivation, and brought into cul- sion, to establish other institutions upon perture with such primitive tools as school-boys that the time has fully come when educationcould manufacture, and crops were started as al aid should be given to us as a professional school-wisdom dictated. Oh! what sadness class with whose success the prosperity of the has come over us, as some unlucky morning, country is very intimately connected. We when our crops had well advanced in growth, strongly urge our claims, and shall never be

What a beautiful era it will be in the hisother spring would cause fresh inspirations of tory of our country, when the sciences of hope to spring up in the youthful mind, earth-culture are introduced and successfully and the labor was cheerfully gone through taught in our common schools! Then all the with again to end in the same disheartening energy of cultivators will be awake in the results. Some vagrant animal would come study of natural causes and effects, as they by night and transform our hopeful fields to operate on the art that feeds and beautifies the world.

One preliminary step has been taken to carschool or to our day. We have seen the ry out this object. Our school-houses, instead children of each successive generation, and of of being located in cramped and useless spots, localities almost innumerable, acting and ro. and set about three feet off the public highway, are being built with spacious grounds, the scholar's farms around them. Let these grounds be beautifully laid out, and planted under the eye of the scholar; and then let their future keeping be entrusted to the no lack of material to educate in horticultur- scholar, under the watchful care of the teachal knowledge in our common schools, and no er. Gardens of beautiful trees, luscious fruits, obstacle in the way on the part of the mate- and blushing flowers would then embellish rial, of moulding it into the noblest forms of these humble seminaries of learning, and a science and practice. A little teaching, taste would be cultivated there to go forth to ford, Conn., which was brought over from England drawing out of this natural taste, would be a beautify and enrich the whole earth.—WM.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE.

Farming in Flanders-Its Agricultural Reform School.

A brief account of a visit which we recently paid to the Government Reformatory at Ruysselede may interest our readers; all the more from the fact that the principal feature of the establishment is the agricultural school, in the management of which many of the peculiarities of Flemish husbandry-always an interesting subject to agriculturists-are practically illustrated .-The Ecole Agricole de Reforme at Ruysselede owes its existence to the law passed in April, 1848, authorizing the Government to estabpations likely to be useful to the boys in after life not, however, being excluded. The es tablishment at Beernem, about a mile from the two schools within such easy distance as both schools. It is to the boys' school that we shall direct the attention of our readers.

Ruysselede is about 21 to 3 leagues from Bruges, and the easiest mode of access to it is to take a ticket for Blaemandel station on the Bruges and Ghent Railway. A walk of an hour either along the high road or through 2; carrots, 3; buckwheat, 4; chicory, 1; Frothe woods brings you to the establishment -We took the way through the woods, as it afforded us an opportunity to witness the operations of cutting down the trees (deboisement) of little value and of bringing the land into cultivation, or replanting (reboisement) the space with more valuable trees as the Beech, the Larch, and a tree bearing a species of small cherry. The district surrounding the establishment not many years ago was entirely under-wood, and that chiefly of the lowest value. The soil is almost a pure sand, and to many would present an almost hopeless aspect for improvement, so unlikly does it appear capable of being brought into that condition fitting it to bear crops. Yet such is the practical nature of the operations put in force by the Flemish farmer, that in a marvellously short space of time its occupations are covered with rich harvests of rye, potatoes and buckwheat, these forming the base of the agricultural operations suited for the soil of this character now under consideration, and to the thoughtful observer surveying the fields such as presented themselves to our gaze as we walked along-in which in one place you sav a plot of sterile sund in close contiguity to one green with the promise of harvestthere was much to gratify the mind, and to show what patient industry could do in making the desert to bloom and blossom like the rose. Every now and then we came upon a small charred plot which was gradually being put under cultivation, with its tiny house and cow-house, its dung pit and its liquid manure tank, the contents of which form the farmer's firmest friend in bringing the sandy soil into a condition fit to bear a wider range of crops than those we have mentioned, such as colza, flax, turnips, carrots, and the forage plants, of which the clover is the principal and the pride and glory of Flemish farming. As indicative of the garden-like care and precision with which farming operations are carried on throughout Flanders, we saw in passing one occupation, a field of colza bordered with a fence of black current trees. En passant, we may remark that the plant known here at Spergula (Spurry), is found to be exceedingly useful in bringing pure sandy soils into good condition. From the rapidity of its growth three sowings may be obtained in a year .-The first crop is saved for seed, which is sufficient for the two following crops; as these arrive at the flowering stage they are ploughed in; the rye crop succeeds. For seed the quantity of seed put in is 25 kilogrammes per hectare, for ploughing in double the quantity. The seed is sown towards the middle of April June the first harvest is obtained. The second crop is then put in, this flowers towards the end of August, when it is ploughed in and the third crop sown, which, in its turn, is ploughed in towards the end of November. We may here note that in addition to its value as a manure employed in the way we have

hectares—a hectare being equal to 2 acres 2 milch cows and heifers purchased, 39; milch &c., which is performed by strangers.

ducts of the inmates of the "maison de force," land was capable of bearing a wide range of products. Of the 127 hectares above alluded to, 63 hectares 12 ares-one are being equal to 3 poles 28 square yards-were put under the following crops; Rye, 18 hectares; potatoes, 7; oats, 6; flax, 4; vetches, 1; peas, 3; carrots, 1; buckwheat, 8; turnips and rutabagas, 2; clover, 4. The stock department was made up as follows: 4 horses, 2 draught oxen, 14 milch cows, 3 heifers, 9 young cattle, heifers and bulls, 1 ass, 5 sheep (Southdown), lish it specially for young indigent children, 50 hogs (Essex breed, and that of the country), beggars, and vagabonds, under 18 years of 40 fowls, 2 turkey heas, and a lot of pigeons. age, the principal aim being to employ the In spite of the poorness of the soil and the boys in the work of agriculture; other occu- difficulties and embarrassments connected tre of which is neatly filled up with flowers with the establishment of an institution so vast and so complicated, the produce of the first year exceeded in value all expectation .that of Ruysselede, is exclusively devoted to At the exposition of agricultural products, girls; the object of having it at this distance held at Ghent in the year 1849, a silver medfrom the boys' school being to establish a at was awarded for a sample of flax grown on complete separation of the sexes, yet to have the lands of the school, and remarkable for its fine quality. The total value of produce raised was 20,860 francs, the ra'e of valuaing for the raim the raising of a sufficiency of tion being lower than the average. The rotafood for the maintenance of the inmates of generally adopted in Flanders, some idea of which may be formed from the following plan and mechanical subjects which adorn the walls of culture adopted for the year 1850, the extent of land under culture being increased this of the institution. Passing through the kitchyear to 98 hectares. Excluding minor quantities the crops were as follows: Rye. 37 hectares; oats, 8; potatoes, 14; flax, 3; peas, ment and early barley, 82 ares, or 2 acres; colza, 2; rutabagas, 1; vetches, 1; clover, 6; gine was at work. This gives motion to the vegetables, 4; lucerne, 1; orchard, 3. This mill which prepares the flour for the bayear an experimental field was established, in kery; to the corn-crushing machine and which to test the value of various grains and plants, with a view to the adoption of those which adapted to the soil gave the best chance of meeting the wants of the establishment .-At this period in the history of the establish- purpose novel in the practice of Flemish ment the number of children admitted was husbandry; namely, pumping liquid manure at 350. It was interesting to watch the eager- high pressure through a congeries of pipes ness with which the great majority of the pupils entered into all the operations of the farm. Five years' industrious labor of the various castings have been ordered from Englittle workers-aided at intervals only by men land for this service. Much curiosity is beheavy duties, as ploughing, &c .- sufficed to steam-power, the favorite manure of the bring the sandy soil fit only at one time to Flemish farmer, and the results of the trial pable of bearing good harvests of a wide variety of produce. Rotation was carefully attended to, and manure unsparingly applied .-Artificial meadows were also successively in-The expenses of the farm for this year (1853) amounted to 48,007 francs, and the value of the produce to 66,130 francs; leaving a balance of 18,122 francs, a result which gave ample proof of what could be done by patient industry and a good system, notwithstanding the inferiority of the soil and the inexperience of the workers employed. The stock at this period was as follows: 10 horses, 1 ass, 8 draught oxen, 1 bull, 28 milch cows, 11 heif-

The gradual increase in the fertility of the soil and the experience of workers enabled the ployment of the lads who, engaged during extent of land under cultivation to be increased to 168 hectares in 1855. Of this in 1856, 95 acres were put under cultivation for produce for the house consumption, as follows: changing, according to the season, these cir-Rye, 55 hectares; potatoes, 29; flax, 1; peas, cumstances, or their own inclinations. This the cattle 71 hectares, thus: Oats, 19; buck- and awakens intelligence. There is no conwheat, 8; turnips and rutabagas, 6; carrots, straint employed, each lad may follow the 1; Jerusalem artichokes, 1; clover and rye- bent of his inclination; the great desire begrass, 21; meadow, 9; orchard, 1. Thus in ing not to bring up a lad to a thorough four years the extent of land appropriated to knowledge of any branch of industry, not to produce for the stock was increased from 29 lead him through a regular apprenticeship, to 71 hectares, or in the proportion of 3 to 7. but to induce habits of industry, and to in-This great increase was made to afford nour- troduce him to such a calling as may be useishment for a larger number of cattle; and by consequence to increase the quantity of manure. For the Flemish farmer always bears in mind the importance of this department, after all frosts are over; towards the end of and that without cattle he can obtain no manure, and without manure no crops. The stock in 1855 had increased to 14 horses, 5 of the lads engaged in the various departdraught oxen, 1 ass, 44 milch cows, 37 heifers, young bulls and oxen, 30 hogs, 38 sheep-156 denizens of the court-yard. According to the last report which we have received, the indicated, it is highly esteemed as a forage for plan of culture for 1858 embraced the followcows, as it is said greatly to increase the yield ing: Rye, 33 hectares; potatoes, 13; oats, 8; buckwheat, 3; turnips, 3; carrots, 1; To return to the establishment of Ruyssel- beetroot, 3; rye-grass, 12; clover, 4; chicoede, we give short notes on the history of its ry, 1; prairie, 5; haricots, 1; Jerusalem ar- the tender age of the cultivators, all the work Spring which had gained 1281 pounds, havagricultural progress. In 1849 the extent of tichokes, 1; vegetables, 6. The stock being required is well performed by them, with the land belonging to the establishment was 127 -horses, 14; draught oxen, 6; 1 ass; 4 bulls; exception only of the work of deep plowing,

yard. The number of inmates, 688.

the poorest order, and gave but little promise | do, 26; oxen do, 22; hogs, 29; pigs, 76; complete. The cow-houses are kept carefulof being able to bear produce for the wants sheep, 39; lambs, 13; poultry, 94; turkeys, ly clean, this labor being performed with adof the establishment. Manure was lavishly 5; ducks, 10; pigeons, 80; watch dogs, 3; mirable precision by little boys. The condiapplied, this being chiefly the excretal pro- sheep dog, 1. The value of the animals be- tion of the animals as regards health, both in i g, in the stables, 10,225 francs; cow-houses, this, the stabling, and in the stock-feeding deat Ghent, these being brought from thence 19,655 francs; piggery, 3,680 francs; sheep, partments, has left little to be desired during by canal; and in a brief space of time the 1,300 francs; court-yard towls, 159 francs; the whole period of the history of the estab in all, 35,109 francs.

agricultural progress of the establishment, we sists in the application of zinc pipes opening hasten to detail as briefly its internal arrange. in the ceiling above the animals and leading ment and management. The main building. in which are the dormitories, the schools, and the dining saloons, forms one side of a large quadrangle, the other three sides of which are serve to keep up at once the health of the formed by the ranges of workshops, contained animals and to increase the quantity of main buildings of one story in height. I he offices, the board-room, and the residences of the various employees, form, as it were, the enclosure of a second or outer quadrangle, the cenand shrubbery. The centre of the inner quadrangle serves as a play-ground for the step owes its existence to the efforts of Baron beys, and is fitted up with the usual gymnas- Peers, a distinguished agriculturist, who has tic apparatus.

Passing from an inspection of the dormitories and the dining saloons, all of which are distinguished by scrupulous cleanliness-the result of the labor of the boys themselveswe enter the various apartments devoted to the teaching of the boys. We here see in the drawings and sketches of agricultural the prominence given to the agricultural aim en or room in which the soup was being cooked by steam in two huge caldrons, and of the nourishing nature of the contents of which the grateful odor gave ample proof, we entered the apartment in which the steam enroot-cutter for the cattle food; and to the machines which are employed in the labors of the machanics' workshops. The power of the engine will shortly be employed for a leading underground to fields in the neighborhood of the establishment. The pipes and whose greater strength was required for the ing excited by this attempt at using, by bear the fir tree and the boom into land ca- are being looked for with anxiety by all inmode of distributing liquid manure than any hitherto introduced. Passing through the mechanics' workshops we observe with pleastroduced—a real triumph, for the sandy soil ure lads of various ages busily employed, some is rarely attempted to be put under meadows. at the forge, some at the vice, and all laboring with energy and a workmanlike aptitude, which, considering their age, was almost amusing. The way in which one little fellow was finishing a spade and another forging a fork would have done honor to many adult workmen. All the work required to keep the implements in good repair, and even to add to their number, is done by the little workmen under the superintendence of the overseer of this department. Although the labors of the ers and young bulls, 54 hogs (Essex and Berk- field and the garden constitute the principal features of the establishment, still there are shire), 23 sheep, 139 fowls, &c., of the courtother occupations provided at once for those iads who may prefer them, and for the emthe summer in the fields, cannot follow it du

ring the winter. The labor of the boys is thus constantly vegetables, 7. For the consumption of succession of occupations stimulates activity ful to him in after life. To aid in this, then, various workshops have been added to the establishment in which the operations of carpentry, joinery, and carriage-making, weaving, shoemaking, tailoring, &c., are regularly carried on. It is curious to note the numbers ments. Thus, while there are 12 (in the summer months) carpenters and joiners, there are 20 tailors and a like number of shoemakers, and only two bookbinders, while there are 50 employed in the gardens, 35 in the various departments of the farmyard, and 250 in the fields. This latter is the base of all the ope-

roods. The land thus appropriated was of cows bred on the establishment, 4; heifers The buildings of the farmyard are very Tribune.

lishment. The system of ventilation adopted Having furnished a brief account of the has been found admirably efficient; it conto the external atmosphere The system of box-feeding has been introduced, and with decided advantage. Indeed nothing which can nure has been neglected. A brewery has been feeding of the animals. A covered manure pit-has also been recently erected. This long been directing the attention of Flemish farmers to the wasteful methods in use of treating farm-yard manure, and to the importance of introducing means of preserving it from the action of the showers and the sun. The plan introduced by Baron Peers is to erect a covered shed (un hangar), the outline | Corn Fodder. of which is by preference an oblong, and the dimensions of which are regulated by the castructure is built of brick work to the depth of two yards; the upper ledge of which is carried a little above the ground level. The lower part is made water-tight, so as to preserve the liquid portion of the manure. The length of this tank, as it may be termed, is twenty yards long by eight broad, or thereabouts. The upper part of the structure is entirely of wood, upright posts being inserted in the brickwork which support the roof .-The sides are entirely open, with the exception of a slight railing, so that free passage is is found to contribute to the desiccation of provided at each end; the carts enter empty kind .- N. H. Journal of Agriculture. at one end, are filled while in the interior, and Ashes for Potatoes. pass out full at the other. In a former communication we have given a few remarks upon the treatment of liquid manure in this country: we propose again to take up the subject, and shall then return to the subject of the treatment of farm-yard mannre, to one dehere adverted.

In the same room the straw cutter is placed; full 50 cents a bushel for the ashes employed. this, like nearly all machines of this class -Maine Farmer. which we have seen in Flanders, has the String Halt in the Horse. knives placed round an inclosed cylinder. The machines with uncovered knives attached to the fly-wheel are by no means favorites with but we have indeed little more to add .-Everything we saw tended to convince us long course of untiring industry have dis- ous or curable. covered a mode of operation in the field A Vermont Farmer. which science, working in the closet, proves to be in its main principles correct-a mode of operation which, with wonderful promptitude and precision, creates out of sterile sands and bleak heaths plots covered with the richest possible verdure and the most productive of plants.

Gain of Cattle upon winter feeding.

This question, which we alluded to in a late report, has elicited the following statement from E. Clock of Hudson, Summit County, Ohio. He says: "I have had several years amount of money paid out for labor, (\$400,) leaves in the says of the sa experience in fatting ten to twenty head a leaves an income of \$1,862. Mr. Haskins year of three and four year old steers, and purchased the farm a few years since tor have frequently weighed them for my own satisfaction. I find the instances rare of only 25 pounds gain from grass to grass, and many instances of 150 pounds gain. I can safely having weighed them once a month and once in three and six months, I am satisfied they rations of the establishment, and in spite of do gain that much. I sold sixteen head last ing been weighed when sold after feeding and

FARM MISCELLANEA

A New Wheat.

The California Farmer thus describes - a variety of wheat, new in that region, bus which is said no have been taken from Illinois

"It is a heavy, red wheat, very superior for flour and has never been known to smut or rust. It has always been found to produce heavily on the Mississippi bottoms, and is known as the May Wheat. This wheat is earlier by two or three weeks than Chilo wheat.

The sample of this wheat brought us by Mr. McDavid measures three feet and is beginning to head. The stalk is not heavy, but it throws from the stool many stalks, thus recently commenced not merely with the view producing heavy crops. It stools better than of supplying beer for the establishment but to any other variety known by this grower. help the increase of manure, by aiding in the The sample brought us was of volunteer growth, from a small lot of three or four acres. Another crop of sown wheat of seventy gives great promise. Last year it yielded about twenty-five bushels to the acre. This land was only plowed four or five inches. Another piece of ground that was subsciled gives evidence of more than twenty-five per cent better crop, and Mr. McDavid thinks if warm weather should follow the present weather, this wheat will be fit to harvest by the first of June."

Let every farmer keep a load or two of fine manure to use for raising a patch of corn to pabilities of the farm. The under part of the cut up green in the fall. Those who have never tried it are not aware how much may be raised per square rod. After your planting is finished and you get breath a little, plow up a small patch (plow deep) harrow well, and with a common plow furrow one way two feet and a half apart. Scatter in your manure an inch deep-scatter in your corn-at the rate of thirty or forty kernels to the foot and cover it up. When up about a foot high, go through with a plow and turn a furrow against each side of the corn, sufficient to cover weeds. The corn will soon have the mastery and no weeds will appear. When allowed to the air. This, distributing reely, feed begins to fail, begin on the corn, and if your cows get it, they will tell of it in the matters impregnated with a certain degree of milk pail, and if you have a large dury, a few humidity. Two gates are provided at each more pans will be needed. Some prefer the side of the shed, and in order to facilitate the large sweet corn. Some of both kinds may removal of the manure an additional gate is be sown and then see which is the better

Rufus Brown of Chelsea, Orange County, Vt., says that in an experiment tried by him, the gain in the crop of potatoes by the use of ashes, at the rate of a teacupful to the hill, was about a bushel and a half of potatoes for each bushel of ashes used. The kind of potatoes was the "English Pink-Eye," and yield partment of which we have to some extent 200 bushels per acre. The ground was planted May 7, with the aehes in the holes, and a An apartment is provided for the threshing little dirt over them. It was plowed and hoed machine, which is of simple construction, its June 18, the rows being four feet apart and office being only to thresh, the cleaning being hills three feet. The ashes cost 121c. a bushperformed by a separate winnowing machine. el, and potatoes sold at 35 cents, returning

A correspondent asks if string halt can be cured? all the veterinary writers say it cannot. Blaine, a good authority, says that it is genthe Flemish farmers. We have extended our compunication beyond our proposed limits affects only good horses. "String halt," says communication beyond our proposed limits; the editor of the Southern Farmer, "is a spasmodic twitching of some of the muscles of the hind leg, causing it to jerk quickly up. more and more of the thoroughly practical Some say it is an overflow of nervous energy, and valuable nature of the system of cultiva- and think it a mark of activity; but we think tion adopted in Flanders, a system which has it more reasonable to suppose it to be a pecuderived little and in its working out from the liar disease of the nerve, which disqualifies it indications of science, but which is, neverthe- from regulating the amount of nervous power less, admirably illustrative of the truth of its to be used. However this may be, it is of no deductions. The Flemish farmers through a consequence, as the disease is neither injuri-

A correspondent of the N. H. Journal of Agriculture writes:

"A few days since I called on my friend Curtis Haskins, Esq., of Moretown, a practical farmer. His farm contains 250 acres. He cuts 150 tons of excellent hay; keeps 70 head of cattle-35 cows. Raised last year, 450 bushels of oats, 200 bushels of corn; sold one thousand two hundred dollars worth of cheese, \$110 worth of hay; made three thousand lbs., \$6000. Such is but a moderate specimen of

Vermont farming. What Next?

Here is a new application of the injunction to "gather up the fragments that nothing be lost." "The ingenuity of Parisian cabinetsay that 75 to 100 pounds has been a fair av-lost," "The ingenuity of Parisian cabinet-erage on steers weighing from 10 to 14 cwt., makers, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, has from grass in November to grass in May, found use for common sawdust, which raises the value of that commodity far above the worth of solid timber. By a new precess, combining the hydraulic press and the application of intense heat, these wooden particles are made to reform themselves into a solid mass capable of being moulded into any shape, before watering, on the morning of May 7 and presenting a brilliant surface, a durability Such facts speak for themselves."—N. Y. and beauty of appearance not found in ebony, Tribune.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE. WALLACE, Battle Creek, Wool, Cloth and Flannel

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M. H. Kalamazoo .- Your letter has been sent to the the Editor, at Lansing, who will attend to your prop-sition, either by letter or through the FARMER.

STATE FAIRS FOR 1859.

Illinois, Freeport, Sept. 5-9. Vermont, Burlington, Sept. 13-16 Kentucky, Lexington, Sept. 18-17. Indiana, New Albany, Sept. 26-80. Canada West, Kingston, Sept. 27-30. Michigan, Detroit, Oct. 4-7. New York, Albany, Oct. 4-7.

COUNTY FAIRS FOR1 859.

Macomb, Utica, Oct. 19-21, John Wright, Sec'y. Lenawee, Adrian, Oct. 5, 6, A. Howell, Sec'y. Northern Lenawee, Tecumseh, Sept. 21, 22. Oakland, Pontiac, Oct. 12, 13, M. W. Kelsey, Sec'y. St. Joseph, Centreville, Sept. 28–30, D. Oakes, Sec'y. Genesee, Flint, Sept. 28, 29, T. H. Rankin, Sec'y. Allegan, Allegan, Sept. 28, 29, H. S. Higginbotham, See'y Jackson, Jackson, Sept. 28–30, D. Upton, See'y. Kent, Grand Rapids, Sept. 28–30.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1859.

The Premium List for 1859.

We continue the publication of the premium list of he State Agricultural Society. The portion which is given in this week's paper includes the farm implements, the Dairy, Bread, and Honey department and the list of premiums offered for Domestic Manufactures, It will be seen that the whole of these lists have undergone a complete revision, and alteration. In changing the arrangement of the very important department of Farm Implements, it was the desire of the committee of revision to classify, and arrange with some degree of order, those implements together which have reference to certain kinds of work. It was evident that the implement used in stirring the land, and in preparing it for the growth of a crop, were not such as should be classed with those used in harvesting; neither should the harvesters and mowers, with the rakes and forks be classed with the machinery and implements that are suited only for the fall or winter work of feeding and fattening stock. Again it will be seen that the executive committee have made a beginning towards the encouragement of the consumption of Michigan coal, or at least its trial as an article of economy on the farm as a motive power. The de posits that have lately been opened up near Jackson, and Owoss, and which can supply at cheap rates unlimited quantities, render this a very appropriate movement.

One of the departments of farm economy that has not yet been tested in Michigan, is the fatting of live stock with steamed food. It is true that this system involves not only a knowledge of his business on the part of the farmer, but also the possession of some capital. It is desirable to have a cheap appara. tus for the steaming of food. The mixture of meal, corn fodder, turnips, potatoes, and the contrary we have every reason to think pumpkins, so as to make them in the highest they have already been at their highest mark to change the rule under which religious serdegree palatable and nutritious, can only be done by the use of heat. But can heat be applied with economy is the problem we want

Bread, the Honey, the Preserves, the Jellies, the Pickles, and the home made wines all come together as they should do. The committee in this department ought to hove a remarkably good time. The executive committee at least have provided in the most ample style for their reception.

An attempt has been made to render the domestic manufacture department, more clear and definite than it was in the old lists. The several classes of goods and wares have been separated, and many of the articles which have heretofore been shown under the miscellaneous lists have been put under appropriate heads. The committee would have been gratified to have made it more attractive, but the position of the Society precluded them from doing all they would have done had it been differently situated.

The Markets and the Prospects.

which are almost sure to occur, with little or write and study the wool market, are much months, as it was made to read.

one of these holders had the least basis for prices. their operations. They had the word "war' in their mouths, but not one of them could tell whether the war was amongst the wheat fields of Poland or the rose beds of Pæstum.

bushel for it, we can only say, that when they ence to their religious profession of faith .get another chance of a like kind, they will That rule is still in force, and the "Appeal" probably have the good sense to take advantage of it without waiting for "better times."

The accounts from the other side of the Atlantic, relative to the growing wheat crops, are of the best description. The supply in France at the present moment is so large, that the Emperor has not deemed it worth his while to alter the decrees permitting free College being located outside of any village export of breadstuffs. The words used by the editor of the Marklane Express when speaking of the crops are these: "As regards the now rapidly growing wheats, we may observe that they are looking remarkably healthy, with scarcely an exception, consequently we have every reason to anticipate, so far, a full average forthcoming yield of

A series of letters from diffecent parts of Illinois and Iowa, published in the Chicago Press and Tribune, express the most flatter ing opinions as to the prospects for the coming crops of all kinds, and from many other localities the accounts are as favorable.

Advices from Tennessee say that the new wheat will be ready for market, in many parts of that State, by the first of the present month, and that the crop gives indications of the grea test abundance.

And from Ohio the accounts are equally encouraging. All the reports from travalers throughout Michigan, and f.om resident farwell in this state for the past six years, as it does at present. We ask, therefore on what does at present. We ask, therefore, on what grounds can we expect that prices will be sirous of having the rule changed, and they work of mining and shipping to the Detroit market has begun, and is henceforth to be prosecuted with business. maintained? We do not believe that any reasonable man can expect they will, but on the contrary we have every reason to think for the season.

Wool and the Wool Clip.

Within the next ten days, the wool clip of the year will be seen that the list is extended. We hope to see an array of those delicacies which add so much to the comfort and elegance of a well set table. The Butter, the Cheese, the Property a fleece of fine wool weighing about 31 to 4 which, in eight cases out of ten, was signed pounds will be apt to bring from \$1.50 to merely as a respectful request to go only to York, was robbed on Wednesday night of \$3,000 worth \$1.75, or at the rate of 45 cents per pound. the Board of Education, was seized upon, as of furs. For ordinary flocks of fine 3 and pure blood we think, surreptitiously, and before any acmerino, we do not think that buyers will be tion was had upon it by the body for whom pleted and accepted by the Postmaster General. willing to pay more, especially at the begin. it was intended, as a text upon which to hang ning of the buying season. As the agents get a homily that was calculated to do great ning of the buying season. As the agents get wrong to the officers of the College, to create wrong to the officers of the College, to create with black walnut and cherry lumber, for Providence concleared out of the way, we expect there will a new system of fears for its wholesome conclusions.

-The schooner Adda is now loading at St. Joseph with black walnut and cherry lumber, for Providence R. I. She goes through the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and will carry about 130,000 feet, board measure. be an advance on rates paid at the beginning duct amongst the people, and thus generally of the season, and sellers must be prepared io injure it in public estimation. Happily, it to take advantage of the prices as they rise or fall. We note that already there is the us- should not now have alluded to it, but for the question. ual amount of pretended apathy, and manufacturers are reporced as closing their evince that the writers have little or no faith purses and their doors, and as looking to arrivals of foreign wool, to enable them to get along without the home grown a very well devised stratagem, but one which material, which, if they were to bny would exposed itself and its objects too plainly to be only place them in a position to fail. All these reports are now circulated, but so far have very little effect. Many seem to think Our readers are pretty well posted by this that there will be a strong strife between the time on the state of the market. They will sellers and the buyers, and that much wool will have seen that though we advised them to be remain unsold, from the unwillingness to should be \$3.00. cautious, we gave them a fair notice, that the meet the views of buyers. We will see. vantage of one of those speculative outbreaks, current for reports of prices. Those who

no warning, and which arise from the tele- puzzled as to the effect of the war on the graph facilities which now connect the princi- wool business, and as a general rule they pal markets. Those who did not sell during state it is difficult to say what will be the efthe late speculative mania, were unwise. We feet of the struggle between Austria and think we should have sold every quart of France. None at present have any hope that wheat, and every pound of flour we had, and either business or prices will be bettered, but we stated fully the reason why. How have on the contrary all seem to think, that it will we been borne out by the facts? Two weeks be too apt to crowd the markets on this side ago, and every dealer was holding on to his with foreign manufactures and if it does wheat and flour like grim death to a very de- there is little or no hope that our own mills funct horse, and why? Who could tell? Not can be kept in full operation at remunerative

"An Appeal."

We have lately noticed allusions made to Flour was up to \$8.25 a barrel, and wheat "an appeal," extensively circulated throughwas \$1.80 per bushel, and was bound to be out the State, and which, if allowed to pass two dollars with the arrival of the next steam- without some explanation, might possibly be er, for the Austrians had crossed the Ticino! the means of creating an unfavorable impres-Well during the past three weeks, whilst the sion of the government of the Agricultural flour has been kept up and was being stall College. A few words, however, will dissipate fed, the proprietors have had some time to all fears on the subject, and will also answer study the map of Europe, and to get hold of all enquiries in regard to it which have been the fact that there is a pretty good crop near sent to us. In the first place, the late Presiat hand, which will be coming into market dent, J. R. Williams, Esq., at an early day, during he month of June. They have be- fearing that the institution might come under gun to find that the whole excitement of the the charge of sectarianism, in the mode in breadstuff market, has had a very excellent which the "appeal" refers to, suggested to the illustration in the marching of the Austrians Board of Education the rule which is now in across the Ticino, and then back again, and force, that the religious services, in the chapel the one was about as profitable as the other. every morning, and on each Sabbath, should To the farmers who did not sell their wheat be performed by the members of the Faculty, when they had a chance to get \$1.75 per in their regular rotation, without any refer furnishes the best of reasons why it should

> 2d. To all such students who desire to attend religious service on the Sabbath day, at Lansing, or at any other church in the vicini ty of the Agricultural College, permission is always granted. This is a standing rule. The or city, and its own organization being peculiar, it is not to be expected that all the advantages of a close proximity to churches of every denomination can be enjoyed as well as if it were in the midst of a large population. But no student, or any other person can just ly complain of the slightest restraint being imposed upon them in this respect. Many visit Lansing each Sabbath, and many attend services at the village of Okemos.

2d. No person whatever has been invited at any time to occupy the place of any of the Professors, with the exception that on a very few occasions members of the Board of education have officiated.

We are thus particular in stating the rules artfully got up with the design of creating Hollander and the Ottawa Register. the impression that a large majority of the students had lent their names to promulgate

-The survey of the Newago and Northport State Road is completed. The report of the surveyors is very favorable to the construction of a good road. The distance is the assertion that the institution was sectarian in its character. The College has had much much to contend with, but neither it nor the vices were conducted. That memorial was -The great Horse Show that was to have been at duly considered, and, after consideration, it was and 26th. not deemed best to make any change. Meaninquiries that have reached us, most of which hold a Sheep Shearing Festival at Clinton on the 9th inst. misunderstood.

Correction in Premium List of last week. In the List of Premiums for grade swine, the 2nd premium is made to read \$4.00-it

Scientific Intelligence. Agricultural Patents issued for the Week ending

May 17, 1859.—E. O. Baxter, Foreston, Ill. Seeding ma-

O. H. Dennis, Altona, Ill. Cultivator. J. B. Blake, Goshen, Ind. Straw entter

A. W. Fox, Athens, Penn. Straw cutter. C. Messenger. Warsaw, O. Seeding machine. J. Nacher, North Orange, N. J. Husking corn.

A. Preston, Unionville, O. Cultivator. T. Short, Danville, Ill. Seeding machine W. S. Stetson, Baltimore, Md. Harvesting machine. . C. Stoddard, Worcester, Mass. Potato planter.

N. Whitehall, Newtown, Ind. Seeding cultivators. W. Sailer, Philadelphia, Pa. Corn and cob mill.

Agricultural Patents issued for the Week ending May 24, 1859 .- H. Aldridge, Michigan City, Ind. Shoe

for grain separators.

E. Barnhart, Shippensburg, Pa. Smut machine,
J. W. & L. Batson, Clarksville, Md. Cultivator.

C. R. Brinkerhoff, Batavia. Harvesting machine.
R. W. Buckles, Grayville, Ill. Harrows.
W. Burnham, Essex, Mass. Ox yokes.
A. B. Colton, Athens, Ga. Horse power machines.
E. Gelger, Lancaster, Pa. Horse rakes.
C. P. Jardan, Burlington, Lore Seesan Control of the College of th

G. P. Jordan, Burlington, Iowa. Separator for smut

Jesse Little, Chambersburg, Penn. Harvesting ma-G. W. Mathews, York, Penn, Method of forming

J. McKown, Geardstown, Va. Seed planter.

R. W. Moffat, Piqua, O. Threshing machine.
J. A. Noble and E. Coy of Akron, O., and J. B. Angell,

llegany, Pa. Smut machine Geo. Ronshe, Lima, O. Straw cutter.
L. E. Porter, Lake Mills, Wis Machine for stripping

d cutting sugar cane for grinding

R. L. Stockstill, Medway, O. Seed planter.
R. R. Taylor, Reading, Pa. Sugar-cane harvester.
J. Whitehead, Manchester, Va. Harvesting machine.

W. I. Wilson, Franklin, Ind. Cultivator. W. Kelly, Hastings, Barry county, Mich., has received a patent for a churn, claiming as his invention the combination dashers so connected with the frame that the oscillating motion of the churn shall operate on the dashers, and force the cream through the slide partition.

General News.

—The celebrated Rarey, the horse tamer, has been taming horses in Russia, before the Emperor and Em-press. One of his subjects was a wild, unbroken horse press. One of his subjects was a wild, unbroken horse from the steppes of the Ukraine. Mr. Rarey has been engaged to give lessons to the Horse Guards in London by the English authorities.

-Mr. Ten Broeck has won a race, with one of his English purchases named Belle, but we note that his mare Prioress was beaten for the great Chester cup, the race being won by Leamington, one of the best horses now on the course in England.

-The appointment of a successor to Professor Brunow at the Observatory at Ann Arbor, is being canvassed in the newspapers.

-The failure of Emery B. Fay & Co., a large and important grocery firm in Boston, is announced.

-A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes that it is generally rumored that Sir E. Bulwer Lytton is afflicted with insanity. His last work does not show nuch signs of that.

-M. Niepce de St. Victor has communicated to the Academy of sciences (Paris) a process for obtaining photographs of a red, green, violet, or blue color.

—Timothy Sweeney, said to be the oldest emigrant in Pennsylvania, died on the 27th ult., at the age of 122.

lost but one. -The village of Holland, in Ottawa county, contains

rom twelve to fifteen hundred inhabitants, all Holland ers, and about five thousand of the same nation are set-tled in adjoining towns. The village has a fine church, before we consider the appeal itself, which is an excellent academy, and sustains two newspapers, the

one hundred and thirty-seven miles, and the survey was made in just one month, each man of the party carrying a heavy pack, and averaging five miles per day.

-Michigan coal has now become so decided a reality

-George Dawson, of the Albany Journal, is now at

-The store of Segiermund Gage, 49 Broadway, New

-The contract of Mr. D. H. Johnson of New York, for

—The Annual Commencement of the Kalamazoo College takes place on the 15th inst.

-The schooner Adda is now loading at St. Joseph

-The Grand Jury of Alachua County, Florida, have has fallen harmless to the ground, and we Their indignation was aroused by his course on a railroa

-In the trotting match on Wednesday, June 1st, bein the document, and regard the signatures which have been paraded at the head of it as which have been paraded at the head of it as three heats. Time—first heat, 2:25; second, 2:27%; third, 2:27%. The time of the first heat is the best trotting in wagons on record.

In our last, a typographical error occurred in reference to the time made between Ethan Allen and Lantern. It should have been 2 minutes 241/2 seconds, instead of 2.54%.

-Buy Ayer's Ague Cure for intermittents, Ayer's CHERRY PECTORAL for a cough, and AYER'S PILLS for all the purposes of a Family Physic.

Household Words, has been sold at auction Again, in the grade pigs the list should by Mr. Hodgson, of Fleet street. The biddings commenced at £500. From £1100 the biddings the time to sell their produce was to take ad- Meanwhile, we refer our readers to the price read, "for the best lot of pigs not over ten Bradbury & Evans. Ultimately the copyright was months old," instead of not less than ten purchased by Mr. Charles Dickens for the sum of months, as it was made to read.

Literary News.

The London Quarterly Review for April is received. The table of contents comprises articles of much interest. Among them is a review of Carlyle's Frederick the Great, The Minatrelsy of Scotland, National Galleries, Bunsen's Ggypt and Chronology of the Bible, Devonshire, George III. and Charles James Fox, Lord Brougham and Law Reform, and Foreign Affairs—War in Italy. Republished by Leonard Scott & Co. New York.

At \$8 per year.

We acknowledge the receipt of the first four numbers of Dicken's New Weekly-All the Year Round-from the publishers, J. M. Emerson

& Co., New York.

Rudd & Carleton publish "The Vagabond," by Adam Badeau. These papers are collected from the Sunday Times, in which they originally appeared. Also, "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," by Octave Feuillet, a work which has achieved considerable reputation.

Fowler & Wells have got out "Hints Toward Physical Perfection; or the Philosophy of Human Beauty; showing how to Acquire and Retain Bodily Symmetry, Health, and Vigor; secure Long Life; and avoid the Infirmities and Deformities of Age," by D. H. Jacques.

An important decision on the Copyright of Titles was given in the Vice-Chancellor's Court last week. In the application for an injunction against the Penny Bell's Life, which was granted, the main point in the decision being "if it is clear, and this is not disputed, that the defendants cannot publish a paper called Be'l's Life, it seems to follow that they cannot publish a Penny Bell's Life, which is nothing more than a Bell's Life for a penny."

Miss Martineau has written on England and her Soldiers, to be published in a few days by Smith & Elder, in crown 8vo., with illustrative diagrams; and Mrs. Mary Howitt commences a new story in the Commonwealth, a Scottish newspaper.

A Life of Dr. Wilson, the late Bishop of Calcutta, by his son in law, the Rev. Josiah Bateman, in two vols, with portraits and illustrations, is announced by Mr. Murray, who will also shortly publish Mr. Leslie's Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds. promised some time since.

Political Intelligence.

The Postmaster General has recommended the removal of the Postmaster at Philadelphia.

Reports from Washington state that the present Attorney General, Mr. Black, of Pennsylvania, is desirous of representing the United States at the Court of St. James, and that Mr. Dallas will probably be very soon recalled.

The Free Press continues to publish some aggravated cases of the non-delivery of letters, which show how necessary reform was in that department at Detroit. There are also severe charges made against the present postmaster at Chicago. Postmaster Holt seems to be taking hold of his duties with energy.

The French Charge is noticed as now making contracts for vessels for the use of the government at Baltimore.

All difficulties with Nicaragua are reported to be in a fair way of adjustment, and the President expects to be able to announce the fact on the meeting of Congress.

The first installment of the indemnity conceded to this country by China in the recent treaty, has been received.

Foreign News.

The Royal mail steamship America arrived as Halifax on Wednesday, the 1st. Her advices are three days later than previously received.

The news from the seat of war is without any feature of great importance. No battle has yet occurred.

The Austrians had removed their headquarters to Garlasco and had also withdrawn from Vercelli, which had been occupied by the French and Sardinians.

An action was looked for at any moment.

All the Austrian ports had been blockaded by the French squadron and many of their vessels had been taken.

There were vague reports that the Emperor of Austria and Major Hess had reached Milan and Later news had been received from India. Tan-

tia Topee had been tried by a drumhead court martial and hanged. In the Liverpool breadstuff market, prices had

a declining tendency and all descriptions were slightly lower. The Moniteur contains the following telegram:

"ALESSANDRIA, Sunday, May 15 .- The Emperor still remains at Alessandria, where his headquarters are established. His Imperial Majesty is in excellent health. Prince Napoleon has remained at Genoa in order to organize his corps d'armee, part of which is expected from Africa. It is be. lieved that in eight days this corps, the destination of which is not yet known, will be ready to take the field."

ALESSANDRIA, Monday, May 16 .- The rain has fallen almost incessantly during the last two days, but the bad weather has not prevented our troops from taking the position assigned to them by the Emperor, whose headquarters still continue to be at Alessandria.

Turin, Tuesday, May 17 .- The bridge of Stella has been threatened by the Austrians. The waters of the Po had risen considerably. Women and children of the country are compelled by the enemy to labor at the works. The Mayor of Barbianello, a village in the district of Alessandria, and other Mayors of the province of Voghera, who refused to comply with the demand for contributions, have been arrested. Austrian workmen have been assembled on the right bank of the Po at the bridge of Stella, and other workmen have been collected between Broni and Stradella.

Accounts received at the French War Office mention that the Emperor visited Turin before proceeding to Alessandria, and reviewed therethe

French troops.

The rivers had again overflowed the country, and military operations were completely suspen ed. The Austrians were concentrating with view to fortify their line of the Ticino and Po.

Konsehold.

"The looketh well to the ways of her household, and esteth not the bread of idleness."-PROVERES.

EDITED BY MRS. L. B. ADAMS.

"THE BABY SINGER."

Some of the British critics call William C. Bennett "the baby singer," on account of the subjects of many of his poetical productions. In some of his descriptions, we seem to hear the very jerk of the cradle breaking the sweet monotony of the mother's song. Here is one:

Lullaby! O lullaby!

Baby, hush that little cry! Light is dying, Bats are flying-Bees to-day with work have done; So, till comes the morrow's sun, Let sleep kiss those bright eyes dry! Lullaby! O lullaby!

Lullaby! O lullaby! Hushed are all things far and nigh; Flowers are closing,
Birds reposing,
All sweet things with life have done. et, till dawns the morning Sleep then kiss those blue eyes dry!

Lullaby! O lullaby!

Have Waller or Shenstone ever written, in the same anner, anything more admirable than these two "Epitaphs for Infants,"-from Mr. Bennett's pen?

> On this little grassy mo Never be the darnel found; Ne'er be venomed nettle seen On this little heap of green; For the little lost one here Was too sweet for aught of fear, Anght of harm to harbor nigh This green spot where she must lie; So be nought but sweetness found On this little grassy mound.

Here the gusts of wild March blow But in murmurs faint and low : Ever here, when Spring is green, And when June's in field and glade Here be ever freshest shade; Here hued Autumn latest stay, Latest call the flowers away; And when Winter's shrilling by, Here its snows the warmest lie; For a little life is here, Hid in earth, forever dear,

And this grassy heap above
Sorrow broods and weeping love,
Buch pathos as the following is, unhappily, the staple
of most songs composed upon babies. As frail as fair,
they often bless us with their presence but for a little,
and then depart, as though their angels could not spare
them longer out of heaven. What slightest records of
them then become to one wair of human bearts or to the them then become to one pair of human hearts, or to the mother's heart, at least, "dread memories for years!"— What priceless value does the awful Appraiser, Death, set upon things which were next to valueless before his ing! The picture which was as nought to us e we possessed the living reality, is become a sacred sure, and preserved in the innermost sanctuary at

> BABY'S SHOES. O those little, those little blue shoes!
>
> Those shoes that no little feet use! O the price were high That those shoes would buy, Those little blue unused shoes!

For they hold the small shape of feet That, by God's good will, Years since grew still,

And ceased from their totter so sweet!

And oh, since that baby slept, So hushed! how the mother has kept, With a tearful pleasure, That little dear treasure And o'er them thought and wept!

For they mind her evermore Of a patter along the floor, And blue eyes she sees
Look up from her knees,
With the look that in life they wore.

As they lie before her there, There babbles from chair to chair, A little sweet face

That's a gleam in the place, With its little gold curls of hair. Then O wonder not that her heart From all else would rather part Than those tiny blue shoes That no little feet use, And whose sight makes such fond tears start.

Jewels out of Place.

In a little old fashioned book on our table we find the following; "As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout, so is a fair woman which is without discretion."

Reader, did it ever occur to you how much misplaced jewelry of the above description there is in the world? How many women, fair to look upon, real, God-made "jewels of gold" will dim the lustre of their worth and beauty by clinging to indiscretions as low and grovelling in their nature as the animal named above. One will persist in her attachment to a temper which renders her more disagreeable to look at and to listen to than any specimen of the porcine race that ever came in your way. She is young, perhaps; she has beauty enough to make her a queen, if beauty alone were required; and that is not her only gift, she has intellect and native good sense as well; but such are her indiscretions of temper that, fair as she is, it is no pleasure to look upon her, or to be near her; the contrast of what she is with what she might be is too painful. Instead of making herself, as God designed her to be, the pride and ornament of a happy home, brightening, warming and purifying all around her by her loveliness and intelligence, she is forever searching for something disagreeable, stirring up dissentions, taking no comfort herself and giving none to others—she is "a jewel in a swine's snout."

And the fretful discontented wife is another. Instead of making her own and her hus-

band's home the sanctuary of poace and happiness, she goes searching through the highways and byweys of fashionable folly and extravagance, scorning the plain and wholesome food at home, and longing for the sickening sweets she may pick from among the litter and rubbish that those above her in wealth and position have cast into the streets The swine to which she has attached herself is of the city scavenger sort, such as we some times see turning over the garbage of the gut ters, and setting up their backs at passers by as if all their consequence lay in the length of their bristles. What a pity that a jewel of so much worth should be so self-degraded !-But she is without discretion, and is one more added to the number out of place

Then there is the mother, kind, loving, de yoted and self-sacrificing, a jewel of pure gold, yet without discretion, and O how sadly out of place is she! Her children will never rise up and call her blessed. Their brightness is dimmed with hers, by the mire of selfindulgence in which they have been sunk, and she and they together are jewels out of place.

What a woeful wase of material for good ness and happiness, is there in the misplacing of these three articles of domestic jewelry alone-danghter, wife, mother! They may possess all gifts of beauty, native worth, and warm affections, and yet, lacking discretion to guide them in the performance of life's most sacred duties, they are in the condition they give or the good they do, they might as well be the baser clay to which their practices ally them, as the tarnished and misplaced a smattering of all the accomplishments, jewels of gold they are.

The Dying Child.

A little daughter, ten years old, lay on her of the household. The golden hair, the loving blue eyes, the bird-like voice-the truth-How could she be given up? Between this spoiled daughter. child and her father there had always existed, not a relationship, merely, but the love of congenial natures. He fell on his knees by his darling's bed side, and wept bitter tears. He strove to say, but could not, "Thy will be done." It was a sad conflict between grace and nature, and such as he had never before experienced. His sobs disturbed the child, who had been lying apparently unconscious. She opened her eyes and looked distressed.

"Papa, dear papa," she said, at length. "What, my darling," answered her father,

striving for composure.

"Papa," she asked, in faint and broken tones, "how much-do I cost you every year ?"

"Hush, dear-be quiet," he replied, in great agitation, for he feared delirium was coming on.

"But please, papa-how much do I cost you ?"

To soothe her, he replied, though with a shaking voice:

"Well, dearest, perhaps two hundred dollars. What then, darling?"

"Because, papa, I thought-may be-you would lay it out this year for poor childrento remember me by.'

With what delicate instinct had the dying child touched the springs of comfort! A beam of heavenly joy glanced into the father's heart, the bliss of one noble, loving spirit was mingled with his life. Self was forgotten, the sorrow of parting-the lonely future. Naught remained but the mission of love, and a thrill of gratitude that in it he and his beloved were co-workers.

"I will, my precious child," he replied.

kissing her brow with solemn tenderness. "Yes," he added, after a pause, "I will do it every year, as long as I live. And thus my Lillian shall yet speak, and draw hundreds and thousands after her to heaven.'

The child's very soul beamed forth in a long, loving smile-gaze, into her father's eyes, and, still gazing, she fell asleep. Waking in a few minutes, she spoke in a loud, clear

voice, with a look of ecstacy: "O, papa, what a sweet sight 1 The golden gates were opened, and crowds of children came pouring out. O, such crowds! And they ran up to me and began to kiss me, and call me by a name-I can't remember what it was, but it meant "Beloved for the father's sake." She looked upward, her eyes dreamy, her voice died into a whisper. "Yes, yes, I come, I come?" and the lovely form lay there

untenanted by the lovelier spirit. John Lee arose from his knees with a holy triumph on his face. "Thank God!" he said "I am richer by another treasure in Heaven."

Mrs. Wordsworth, the widow of the poet, is dead. The furniture at Rydal Monnt has been sold at aution, and the home that was the poet's is

The Way to Spoil Girls.

If any parent wishes a recipe how to spoil daughters, it can be easily and readily given, and can be proved by the xperience of hundreds to be certain and efficacious.

1. Be always telling her, from earliest childhood, what a beautiful creature she is. It is a capital way of inflating the vanity of a little girl, to be constantly exclaiming "How pretty!" Children understand such flattery, even when in the nurse's arms, and the evil is done the character in its earliest formation.

2. Begin, as soon as she can toddle around, to rig her up in fashionable clothes and rich dresses. Put a hoop upon her at once, with all the artificial adornments of flounces, and feathers, and flowers, and curls. Fondness for dress will thus become a prominent characteristic and will usurp the whole attention of the young immortal, and be a long step toward spoiling her.

3. Let her visit so much that she finds no happiness at home, and therefore will not be apt to stay there and learn home duties. It is a capital thing for a spoiled daughter to seek all her happiness in visiting and change of place and associates. She will thus grow as useless as modern fashionable parents delight that their daughters should be.

4. Let her reading consist of novels of the nauseatingly sentimental kind. She will be spoiled sooner than if she pursued history or science. Her heart will be occupied by fictitious scenes and feelings; her mind filled spoken of in the text, and, for all the pleasure with unrealities, and her aims placed on fashien and dress and romantic attachments.

5. Be careful that her education gives her without the slightest knowledge of the things really useful in life. Your daughter won't be spoiled so long as she has a real desire to be useful in the world, and aims at its accomplishment. If her mind and time are occudeath-bed. It was hard parting with the pet pied in modern accomplishments, there will be no thought of the necessity and virtue of being of some real use to somebody pervadful, affectionate, large-hearted, pious child ! ing her heart, and she will be soon ready as a

6. As a consequence, keep her in profound ignorance of all the useful arts of housekeep ing, impressing upon her mind that it is vulgar to do anything for yours If, or to learn how anything is done in the house. A spoiled daughter should never be taught the mysways leaves to the servants. It would be "vulgar" for her to know how to dress trout or shad, to bake, to wash, to iron, to sweep, and prepare it for breakfast, or to do anything that servants are hired to do. As a mistress of a house, it is her duty to sit on a velvet sofa all day, in the midst of a pyramid of silks and flounces, reading the last flash novel, while her domestics are performing the labors of the house.

To complete the happiness of your spoiled daughter, marry her to a bearded youth with soft hands, who knows as little how to earn money as she does to save it. Her happiness will be finished, for her lifetime.-Hartford Courant.

Household Varieties.

THE BLACKBERRY DELL. Oh, the blackberry dell, by the river's deep flow Where the willow boughs dance to the breeze! Twas there that we wandered-ah, long, long ago-And gathered fair childhood's heartsease; When those blackberries hung in rich clusters above, Eager lips of their ripeness would tell, We trampled on blo Do you think of the blackberry dell?

In spring, when the daffodils grew by the stream Aud hawthorn pearls scented the air,
The primroses starred in the woodmoss would gleam,
More fragrant—more beautiful there. When the lark from the furrow went soaring aloft,
Did we dream of that sadder farewell

As we searched there for harebells and cowslips full oft?

Ah! yes, in the time of the ripened wheat ears, Whence the tall poppies flaunted afar, Like fairyland's warriors, with bright golden spears And red pennons, marching to war. When the river's heart throbbed to the glance of the moo

We were glad in that blackberry dell.

The dew lay in every flowr's bell, Or the tired peasant slept through the long sultry noon, We strayed in the blackberry dell.

Gay summer enwreathed in her own gorgeous flowers, There scattered her wild roses sweet,
Those buds were as pure as those dear childish hours, The butterflies light as our feet.

When diamond chains fettered the river so wild,
We laughed at old winter's frost spell,
And my heart leapeth now, as it did when a child, As I think of the blackberry dell.

E. C. HARTLEY, in London Times To Cure a Lazy Husband .- In New Zealand if a lazy fellow has a wife or two and a few children, and loitering idly about, neglects to bring the necessary supplies for his family, a complaint is made, the chief visits the house in person, and if he sees just grounds for punishment, he orders out the whole population of the village; men, women and children arm themselves with a stiff birch made of small canes; they then form a long double line, about six feet apart, and wait with anxious glee the approach of the delinquent. At last he is placed at one end of the lines amid a shower of yells, screams, jibes, &c. The word is given by the chief, and away he darts at his utmost speed through the ranks, every one endeavoring to hit him as he passes. According to his deserts, he may get off with running the line once, or may have to do so twice or thrice. But he is skilled in cunning and fleetness that can run the line once

tal kind, the whole affair creates unrestricted mer-If the victim is a smart fellow, he may riment escape with a few blows, but if he is heavy, sulky and dogged he pays for it. Such a man comes of covered with welts on his bare skin from his head to his heels.

For one month afterwards his family are provi ded for by the public at large, under the fatherly supervision of the chief. At the expiration of that time, if he has all his domestic matters in perfect order, as a good father and provident husband ought to have, he resumes his place in society, and shortly afterwards, perhaps, helps, with an experi enced hand, to flagellate some one else."- Coulton's South America.

A writer in the Philadelphia Press says of the Genoese among whom he is sojourning, "They are a fine looking people, and dress exceedingly well. The middle classes, and many of the ladies wear a very graceful veil over their head and shoulders, generally fixed to their bair behind with fancy pins. The effect is very good. The lower classes wear the same head dress, only made of bright colored curtain calico !"

Mary's Married Life.

CHAPTER I.

subsequent history under the simple heading of Mary's married life.

his success of a physician, proud of his own winter there is little for him to do, so sis, fine personal appearance, proud of the posi please let us have one season of pleasure ; it tion he occupied in society, and proud of his cannot be wicked to enjoy life as we do, else Mrs. Freeland was very different from that of ment increase, so are the means multiplied .a round of bridal parties given in compliment then, but when that was awakened, new enerlife had led her but very little into general with such ceremonies: but her husband's wish was sufficient inducement for her to lay aside her "country reserve," as he playfully called that sensitive timidity which led her to shrink from public display, and she became, reluctantly at first, but with increasing pleasure, the belle of many a gay assembly. Parties were frequent through the winter, and Mary, teries of the kitchen-such things a lady al- to please her husband, must attend them all; it would add to his popularity, he said, besides showing people that she was not such a simple little rustic as some had supposed.to wring the neck of a live chicken, pluck it If Mary could have looked a little deeper into his heart she would have found that vanity was the moving principle after all. During his engagement his town friends had rallied him a good deal on his country preference and it was some satisfaction to show that his rustic bride was equal in native grace and gentility to the proudest village belles, and even surpassed many of them in the symmetry of her form and delicacy of her beauty.

As was customary in those times, wine flowed freely at the banquet and the dance, and fair hands often held the fatal poison to the lips of those on whom hung all their hopes of earthly happiness. Dr. Freeland was not an habitual drinker; indeed he would have considered it a disgrace to be seen at the tavern bar, or the grocery, or any other public resort, taking his glass of wine at the same counter where rum toddy and whiskey punch were poured out to the vulgar village tipplers; but he had a natural love for the taste of stimulating drinks, and at the social party and the festive board the wine cup often added its sparkle to his eye and its flush to his cheek. Mary was so proud of her noble looking husband, and so proud to be the sole object of his love, that she did not, could not dream of danger. But there was one near her who did. Her sister Catharine was, as we have said, married and settled in the same town. Her husband was an industrious mechanic, honorable, well to do in the world. and devoted to his family. He had a great deal of practical common sense, though very little of what is usually called sensibility. His wife was a noble specimen of a New England woman. She was taller and larger than her sister Mary; she had a more rosy complexion, lighter hair and blue eyes .--Though now in her twenty-ninth year and the mother of three children, her countenance still wore the freshness and bloom of g rlhood, and the cheerful serenity of her temper was like sunshine to her household. Mary was more delicate, more sensitive and refined, but she had less practical experience. She had lived too much in her own ideal world of dreams, and, as Catharine Porter said, she was living now in a most beautiful but most fatal dream. Catharine had watched the young couple with an interest known only to herself. They were boarding at a public without having his skin tickled for him by some sister, but Mary said it was the Doctor's wish; I had a quiet home like yours. A month

strong women! As the punishment is not of a fa- it had been his home for a long time, and besides he did not wish to take her from the drudgery of the school room and confine her without a moment's recreation to the drudgery of housekeeping; he wanted her to see something of the world, to know something of its pleasures before she was too old to onjoy them.

"These are Edward's arguments," said Mary, "and though I had much rather settle down in a quiet little home of our own, yet I am willing to live for him one season. I know that when these gaities are past, he will feel the reaction and be as glad to sit own by a home fireside as I shall. It will be no drudgery for me to keep house for him, but now I think as he does, that it is best in the beginning that we should sracrifice a little for popularity. You know the professions are so dependent on public caprice."

Catharine thought that a physicians' popularity should depend more on his practical good sense, his devotion to his patients and to science, than on his success in courting the As our heroine has parted with her pupils favor of the gay and heartless devotees of fushand her name together, we shall pursue her ion; and she told Mary so. But Mary pleaded, "Edward studies very hard, he needs some given above, assuring our readers that there recreation; and then he saw so much suffering is far more of fact than fiction in the story and got so worn out among the sick last summer, it is almost a wonder he keeps Dr. Freeland was a proud man; proud of as cheerful and high spirited as he does. This beautiful young wife. Mary's position as why is it given? As our capacities for enjoythe little country school-mistress, but she I was once very happy in my little schoolstepped out upon her bridal life with a gentle house in the woods; every faculty of my dignity and grace as becoming in her as it mind was employed, and I felt an interest in was appropriate to her situation. There was every one around me. My heart was asleep to the newly married pair. Mary's previous gies were called forth, new employments demanded, I could not be contented there now. society, and she would gladly have dispensed You know my motto has always been to make myself happy by promoting the happiness of others, but I shall not tell you how much of self there was in that little 'yes' I whispcred when Edward asked me so wishfully if I could consent to make him happy. Dear Catharine, I do not think there was ever woman happier in man's love than I am in his It will not hurt us to sing and play and be lighthearted this winter; spring will soon come, we shall build our nest when other birds do, and a more notable, steady, self-denying pair you shall not see than Edward and I."

This conversation took place in the early part of the winter. One bright day in March Mr. Porter came home as usual to his dinner and sitting down to the table, he said very energetically, "I shouldn't wonder if Edward Freeland should die a drunkard yet."

"William!" exclaimed his wife, startled by the earnestness with which he spoke.

"I shouldn't," he repeated, "not that I ever saw him drunk often, for those champaign parties are out of my latitude, but there is something in his eye this morning that tells me he and the wine cup have been too familiar. Have you seen Mary to-day?"

"No," replied Catharine, "but I expect her here this afternoon."

"Well," said Mr. Porter, "you must advise her to get away from that hotel as soon as possible. Edward Freeland loves gay company too well, and he is too generous and high-spirited to be outdone by any of the good-fellows' as they are called, who have nothing better to do than test his generosity by seeing how deep he will bear their fingers in his purse. There was a sleigh-ride last night, of gentlemen alone, and they managed to get up a quarrel with the driver, who threatened to leave them ten miles from home, and would have done so had not Edward, to save a row, agreed to treat the company and pay the whole expense of going and coming. They had been taking wine before this or he never would have made such an offer. Those fellows know just how to work him, and if things go on in this way, in less than ten years Mary'll have a drukard for a husband and the poor house for a home."

Cathrine was shocked, though she had long been fearing some revelation of the kind and had been studying how she might warn without alarming her sister.

Mary came in soon after dinner. She was looking uncommonly lovely. Since her marriage she often wore her hair in ringlets, to please her husband, and now the exercise of her walk in the keen March air had brought a bright glow to her usually pale cheeks and given a sparkling light to her soft brown eyes. She looked nearer eighteen than twenty-two; and throwing off her cloak and tippet, she said, gaily:

"Ah, sis, this does not seem much like building bird's nets yet, does it?" but there was a slight touch of sadness in her voice, as, house; this she thought a wrong step in the drawing her chair near her sister, she said: first place, and she hinted as much to her "I do heartly begin to wish that Edward and

now it seems like just the life that would give filled the glass again. me pleasure, and yet I have been very happy many times this winter-many times very happy," she repeated half-musingly "But, sister, that is not the kind of happiness to last-it will not do to live on. You do not wonder, do you, that my head was half turned for a while, just coming out of the woods as I did, with such a worshipper as Edward to ray me homage, and so many ready to follow suit with so much sweet flattery for incense? It was very pleasant, it was all so new. But the reaction is coming and I welcome it; I am glad spring is so near, for do you know that by the middle of April we are to have possession of the pretty cottage where Mr. Manvers lives. We shall be near you, Catharine, and I know my husband and I will both be happier in a home of our own -this hotel life is too public."

"I am glad you are thinking seriously about housekeeping, Mary," said her sister. "You are setting your face the right way now, if it was a little turned at first. You have it in your power to make a home very attractive; and I think when once you are fairly settled your husband will scarcely seek other society than yours."

"O, he will not, I know, only when necessity compels him," replied Mary. "He is wea ry as I am of this round of excitement; he looked really sick to day, and said he hoped the snow would disappear very soon, for he was tired of sleigh-rides, and there is no resisting the temptation so long as the sleighing is so good-and such beautiful moonlight nights, and so much gay young company."

Catharine sighed within herself as she thought of what her husband had said, but of water, and nutmeg, or any other spice to suit she could not find it in her heart now to speak to Mary on the subject. Perhaps after all his suspicion might be groundless; it was very common to drink wine, especially among young people at such parties, and then Dr. Freeland was but recently married and it was Bake three-quarters of an hour. expected that he would be more liberal at these social gatheriags. The cares and pleasures of housekeeping would soon draw his attention in another direction, and Mary's influence, the charm of her society, she thought would be all powerful against temptation .-At least she felt it would do no good to alarm them together; beat two eggs well with a tea-her sister now, so she gently turned the conher sister now, so she gently turned the conversation to other subjects.

wife were comfortably settled in their pleasant home near Mr. Porter's. Mary's father gave her a good outfit of household furniture and substantial provisions, and her mother, through sister Emily's hands, furnished them with butter and cheese from the dear old farm. Susan spent much of her time with them that summer, but in the autumn Harriet married and removed to a neighboring State and Susan took her place at home.-With the succeeding winter came another round of pleasure parties, gaities and dissipation. Mary had been very happy all summer; her husband's practice was large, but all the time that could be spared from that was devoted to her and the dear place they called

Soon after they commenced housekeeping they gave a general party to their friends in return for the attentions they had received, and here Mary thought and hoped their party-going would end. The first card of invitation seemed like an intruder upon their do-

"I do not wish to go," said Mary to her husband. "You cannot be there, and what pleasure can I take in such scenes while I know that you are among the sick and suffering, perhaps with death."

"My Mary mu t not forget her husband's interest," said Dr. Freeland, in a tone of vo'ce that Mary loved to hear, and when he told her that it was not a dance, only a social evening party, and informed her of what interest he wished to promote by her attendance there, and that he would take her himself as it was on his way, and Peturn soon enough to take her home, she could not deny him.

It was not late when the Doctor returned, but Mary saw that he was pale and excited. He sat down by her, and wiping the perspiration from his forehead, he said in a low voice, "O, it was horrible, Mary, most horrible! '

"What is it?" she asked in alarm.

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"Such a death! I will tell you presently." The company was called out to take refreshments. Dr. Freeland and his wife went out. but instead of standing at the table with the others, he took a small tray from a side board, put a piece of cake upon it and two glasses of wine, and motioning his wife to follow both went back to the seat they had left.—

They were scarcely seated before he raised the wine glass to his lips and swallowed its contents at a draught.

"Wait a moment, Mary," said he, "I need"

I need of twenty-five Ladies of the highest social standing, ed of twenty-five Ladies of the highest social standing, the without a dissenting volce, awarded for the Wheeler of the without a dissenting volce, awarded for the Wheeler of the whe but instead of standing at the table with the

"What has disturbed you so?" asked Mary as he sat down by her; "I never saw you so excited."

"Drink a little of your wine, Mary," said he. "It was an awful death! I wish I had not seen it."

Mary sipped a drop or two from the glass she held, Edward Freeland raised his and 5.00 P.M. drained it to the bottom. Mary started from her seat.

"Sit down, sit down," said her husband gently, "I can tell you now, but I needed all that and more. Do you know that I have been exerting all my strength for the last two hours in holding a madman, a raving maniac, a worse than maniac, a drunkard dying of deli ium tremens! Drink your wine. Mary."

"I do not need it," said Mary, shuddering. "You have not had every particle of strength wrung from your body and every emotion of your soul harrowed up with such awful power. Give me your glass." He took it from her and drained it.

"Edward, let us go home; you are too excited to stay here," said his wife.

"Presently; I am calmer now; I did not think it would have excited me so. But such agony, O, Mary! such horrid oaths and impracations! and such prophetic curses! It will take a long night's rest to stop this ringing in my ears."

(To be continued.)

Household Recipes.

Mock Apple Pie.

One teaspoonful of tartaric acid, one cup of sugar, one cup of bread crumbs, one egg, one pint the taste. This will make three pies.

Corn Meal Puddings.

To seven heaping table spoonfuls of Indian meal, add one cup of molasses, a little salt and butter .-Stir all well together, and just as it goes into the hot oven, put in a cupful of cold water or milk.

Rhubarb Tarts.

Peel and slice the rhubarb, sweeten to taste, and fix as a gooseberry tart. They are very delicious.

For Making Muffins.

To one quart of flour add half a teaspoonful of soda and a teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Sife flour. Melt half a tablespoonful of lard, and beat By the first of May Dr. Freeland and his fin rings, and bake in a quick oven.

Geographical Enigma.

am composed of 23 letters-y 4, 15, 7, 10, 21, 19, 10, 13, 22, 3, is the capital f a Southern State.

My 17, 5, 8, 20, 21, 19, is a river of the Western

tates.

My 2, 18, 19. 10, 21, is a lake of the United States.

My 28, 16, 4, 8 12, is a cupe of the United States.

My 22, 3, 21, 10, 5, is a gulf in Europe.

My 18, 15, 19, 2), 28, is the capital of a State in

Europe. My 14, 5, 22, 13, 17, is a river of Europe. My 18, 8, 15, 6, 1, 12, 21, 23, 3, 9, is a lake in Aus-

My 18, 6, 19, 9, 11, 12, 12, 14, 16, 16, 18 a take in Switzerland.

My 10, 19, 14, 8, 3, 19, is a lake in Switzerland.

My 11, 10, 19, 6, 2 is a river in Prussia.

My 11, 10, 19, 6, 2 is a river in Scotland.

My whole was a hard fought battle of the Revo

Greenfield.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. 495 Broadway, New York. 143 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. 58 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati. A NEW STYLE-PRICE \$50.

This machine sews from two spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread; it Hems, Fells, Gathers and Stitches in a superior style, finishing each seam by its own operatioa, without recourse to the hand-needle, as is required by other machines. It will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even it she works for one cent an hour. Send for a Circular.

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GENERAL AGENTS for Michigan and Wester

New York.

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GOOD NEWS.—A reduction in the prices of Sewing Machines is announced in our advertizing columns—Their utility is established beyond question, and at the present prices we see no reason why they should not be found, as they ought to be, in every household. Several varieties are manufactured, adapted to various purposes. So far as public opinion has been formed and uttered, the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the Wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the preference is emphatically accorded to the wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the preference is emphatically accorded to the wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the preference is emphatically accorded to the wheeler at the preference is emphatically accorded to the pref

The second of th MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND

DETROIT, MONROE and TOLEDO RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday, April 18th, 1859, Passenger Trains will run as follows: Leave Detroit for Adrian and Chicago at 6.45 A.M, and

Leave Detroit of Adrian and Chicago at 6.45 A.M., and 5.00 P.M.

Arriving at Adrian at 9.57 A.M and 10.00 P.M.

"Chicago at 7.00 P M and 7.00 A.M.

For Monroe, Toledo, Cleveland, Clineinnati, Buffalo and New York: Leaves Detroitat 6.45 A.M. and 1.00 P.M.

Arrives at Monroe at 8.38 A.M. and 3.20 P.M.

"Toledo at 9.35 A.M. and 4.30 P.M.

Leaves Toledo at 10.15 A.M. and 5.20 P.M.

Arrives at Cleveland at 3.10 P.M. and 9.20 P.M.

From Chicago for Detroit:

Leaves Chicago at 6.00 A.M., 8.00 A.M. and 8.00 P.M.

From Cleveland for Detroit:

Leaves Cleveland at 4.00 A.M., 11.25 A.M., and 6.20 P.M.

"Toledo at 4.10 P.M., 10.35 P.M.

Trains arrive at Detroit from Chicago, Adrian, Cleve-

Trains arrive at Detroit from Chicago, Adrian, Clevel land and Toledo at 1.35 A.M., 12.15 P.M. and 7.15 P.M.

The land and Toledo at 1.35 A.M., 12.15 P.M. and 7.15 P.M.

CONNECTIONS:

The 6.45 A.M., Train from Detroit makes direct connection at Adrian, with Express Train for Chicago and Jackson. Arriving in Chicago at 7.00 P.M., in time to connect with the Trains of all Roads running west of Chicago; and at Toledo with Express Train for Cleveland—arriving in Cleveland at 3.10 P.M., making direct connection with Express Train for Baffalo and New York; arriving in New York at 1.20 P.M., and with the Express Train for Pittsburg.

The Land M. M. States and M. States and M. States Train Train B. M. M. States Train for Pittsburg.

nn New York at 1.20 P.M., and with the Express Train for Pittsburg.

The 1.00 P.M. Train connects at Toledo with Express Train for Cleveland, Buffalo, and New York—arriving in Cleveland at 9.20 P.M. and New York at 9.30 P.M.,—next evening, and with Express Train in Pittsburgh.

The 5.00 P.M. Train, connects at Adrian with Express Train for Chicago—arriving in Chicago at 7.00 A.M.

The 6.20 P.M. Train from Cleveland, and 10.35 P.M. Train from Toledo, arrives in Detroit at 1.35 A.M.—Making Direct connection at Detroit with Express Train on Great Western Railway for Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls.

The 11.25 A.M. Train from Cleveland, the 6.4 M.

Niagara Falls.

The 11.25 A.M. Train from Cleveland; the 6 A.M. Train from Chicago via. Adrian, the 8 A.M. Train over Air Line via. Toledo and 4.10 P.M. Train from Toledo, makes direct connection at Detroit with Express Train on Great Western Railway for Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls, leaving Detroit at 8.00 P. M.
Direct connections are also made, at Detroit with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway.

The Sleeping Cars accompany the Night Trains between Adrian and Chicago.

JNO. D. CAMPBELL,
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L. P. KNIGHT, Agent, Detroit. 7-tf

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AGRICULTURAL TOOLS

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As you would secure your own interests, get the article manufactured by WATERS, LATHROP & MCNAUGHTON,

In the City of Jackson, Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton Make the
MOST DESIRABLE KINDS

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Among their manufactured articles are found the best Cultivators, Harrows,

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PLOWS AND ROAD SCRAPERS, STORE TRUCKS For Stores and Granames. Every Storekeeper and every

The Best Harvesters In the country, and

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These are undoubtedly the best two Harvesters and Mowing Machines for either rough or smooth ground, wet marsh or dry meadow, and for standing or fallen grain. The farmer who uses either of these need desire nothing more in that line. Also a superior

REVOLVING HORSE RAKE, With sixteen teeth, being the greatest labor saver known on any farm. The very best

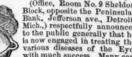
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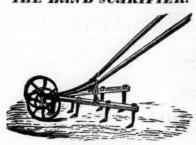
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DOG POWER. For Churning, Washing, &c.

Water's uperior Grass Scythe. This Scythe, of rolled and polished Steel, is beyond a oubt the NE PLUS ULTRA in the line of a Grass cythe. No mower who has ever used one, would give t for one of any other kind.



ago I thought it very dull to come here, but a little more;" and returning to the tables he 1859. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1859. THE IMPLEMENT FOR GARDENS THE HAND SCARIFIER.



PRICE \$3.50.

WE offer for sale the Hand Scarifier, the most desira-ble and useful implement for gardens, of any that has been invented, and the most perfect labor saver. Read the testimony of those who have tried it last

ROCHESTER, OAKLAND, Co., MICH., FEBY., 1859.

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MESSES. BLOSS & ADAMS:
You cannot recommend too highly your Hand Scarifier. It is an invaluable machine for cultivating all root crops sown in drills. It works easy, a boy of 12 years old can use it and do more work than five men can with hoes in the same time. It pulveries the surface of the ground and kills all the weeds. I had one the last season and speak from experience. A person having a quarter of an aere of garden to cultivate should not be without one and no farmer or gardener after using one a single hour would be without one for four times its cost.

W. JENNINGS.

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MESSRS, BLOSS & ADAMS:
In answer to your inqury, "How we like the Hand Scarifler," we reply that we are highly pleased with it.—
It is the greatest labor saving machine for its cost that we have ever used, or seen. For all root crops sown in drills it is invaluable. One man with this machine can do more work in one day than five can with hoes, and do it better. We have used it two seasons and would rather pay twenty dollars for one than do without it.

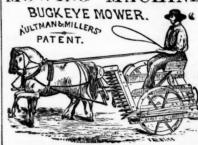
Yours respectfully,

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These implements are for sale, by the subscribers at their their seed store,
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THE GREAT PREMIUM MOWER. THE AULTMAN AND MILLER MOWING MACHINE



PATENTED BY C. AULTMAN & L. MILLER. To which was awarded the First Premium a Gold Medal and Diploma at the Great National Trial at Syracuse, N. Y., July, 1857.

MANUFACTURED BY C. AULTMAN & Co., Canton, Stark County, Ohio.

After toiling and experimenting for many years, we have finally succeeded in getting up a machine that is perfectly adapted to cut both Grain and Grass. The public are already aware that we have been manufacturing a Mowing Machine that who have been unrivalled in any market. But the Farmer wants a machine that will cut both grain and grass, provided he can get a combined machine that will mow as well as a machine made expressly for mowing; and reap as well as a machine made expressly for reaping. This we furnish in our New Machine. First.—We have a perfect Mower, having several advantages over all other Mowers, and no disadvantages, which will be readily seen by examining some of its points of excellence.

which will be readily seen by examining some of its points of excellence.

Second,—We have a perfect Reaper, which has all the advantages of a single machine, and the only true way of delivering the grain at the side of the machine.

We have a cutter bar and platform for cutting grain, independent of the Mower, so that in changing the Mower into a Reaper, we just uncouple the cutter bar at the hinge and couple the Reaper platform which renders the machine complete for cutting Grain.

In having two cutter bars, one for grass and the other for grain, each is perfectly adapted for doing the work it is designed to do, thus avoiding the great difficulty here-tofore existing in combined machines, in having the cutter bar either too long for grass or too short for grain.

This machine has been thoroughly tried, both in grass and grain, having had a number in use the past harvest. The following are some of its points of excellence as a Mower:-

1st. It has not one pound of side draft.
2d. It has no more weight on the tongue, or horse

2d. It has no more weight on the tongue, or horses' neck, than a wagon.

3d. Its draft is only 275 pounds—so reported by the Committee at the Ohio State Trial, 1857.

4th. It rans on two wheels which serve as drivers.

5th. It has an adjustable cutter bar and accomodates itself to an uneven surface of the ground.

6th. The cutter bar is in front of the driving wheels and the seat in the rear. Thus enabling the driver to see the operation of the cutters, without interfering with his driving. Also, avoiding all danger of falling into the knives.

7th. The driving wheels have no cogs on them, but drive the gearing by means of palls and ratchets.

8th. By means of these palls and ratchets, the knives

Tth. The driving wheels have no cogs on them, but drive the gearing by means of palls and ratchets.

Sth. By means of these palls and ratchets, the knives cease to vibrate in backing the machine.

9th. The driver, while in his seat, can see every bolt, box, and all the gearing when the machine is in motion.

10th. The gearing is all permanently arranged in the centre of the frame, distant from the driving wheels, thus avoiding all tendency of its being clogged up with mud or dirt thrown up by the drivers.

11th. The cutter bur being attached to the machine by means of hinges, can be folded up on top of the machine without removing the connecting rod, knife or track cleaner.

12th. The palls on the driving wheels can readily be thrown out of gear, and by folding the cutter bar as above stated, renders the machine as portable as a common cart.

above stated, renders the machine as portable as a common cart.

18th. There is a wheel on the shoe next the gearing in front of the cutter bar, thus avoiding all tendency clogging at the near shoe, in passing over cut grass.

14th. The off shoe is only 2½ inches which, and the last knife cuts no more than any other, therefore leaving no ridge or high stubble at the end of each swath.

15th. The cutter bar can be raised or lowered by means of an adjustable steel spring shoe at off end, and a slot in the near shoe where the wheel is attached.

16th. There are no nuts or screws at the connecting rod, which are always liable to cause more or less trouble by jerking loose, but use a gib with a spring pall and a ratchet key, thereby avoiding all possible chance of shaking loose.

Points of excellence as a Reaper :-

Points of excellence as a Reaper:—

1st. It has all the advantages that the Mower has in the gearing, connecting rod, and draft for the horses.

2d. The grain is delivered at the side, so that a whole field can be cut without taking any of it up.

3d. The driver's seat is the same as on the Mower, affording him a free view of the operations of the machine.

4th. The raker stands at the rear of the platform which is the best position for delivering the grain.

5th. The raker with one motion, throws the grain to the side, then delivers it in the rear; thus avoiding the difficulty of dragging the grain from one gavel to another.

6th. The platform can readily be raised or lowered to suit all kinds of grain or ground, by means of two screws, at near side, and slot at off side, when off platform.

N. STEELE is the travelling agent, and is now soliciting orders in this State.

All letters of inquiry, or requesting further information in the state.

Dexter, General Agent, or BLOSS & CO., Special Agents, Detroit.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE! 125,000 APPLE TREES

OF THE CHOICE VARIETIES. All thrifty vigorous trees. We sold from this Nursery last year to many Farmers and Fruit Culturists, and have had no complaint of the trees dying. In every case where we have had an opportunity to examine them, they have lived and grown well, and of those we have heard from the testimony is the same. Also,

Pear, Peach, Cherry, Plum, Quince,

For sale by

BLOSS & CO.,
No. 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.

NALL, DUNCKLEE & CO. Would invite the attention of the Farmers of Michigan, when visiting Detroit, to their extra

> SPRING STOCK CARPETS.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Pancy Silks, Black Silks.
Organdy Robes, Pohlen Robes,
Bayadere Foulards, Bareges,
Printed Robes, Frenen Prints,
Laces, Embroideries,
White Goods, Kid Gloves

Hosiery, Sheetings, Cloths,
Fiannels, Ticks, Printed Lawns
Cambrics, Ginghain,
Muslin de Laines
Stella Shawls, Broche Shawla.

OUR CARPET AND FURNISHING STOCK

Tapestry Velvet Carpet,
Tapestry Velvet Carpet,
Tapestry Brussels do,
Imperial Three Ply,
Extra Super Ingrain,
Superfine do, Fine Ingrain do,
Cotton and Wool do.

Silk Damask, Worsted do,
Morreens, Druggets, Green Baizes,
Cocoa Matting, Plain and Cheek Matting,
Gilt Shade, Common, do,
Shade Tassels, Cornices,
Rugs and Mats.
Window Hollands,

Window Shades,
Oil Cloths, 3, 6, 12, 18 and 24 foot,
Live Geese Feathers, Paper Hangins,
Which we offer cheap for cash.
NALL, DUNCKLEE & CO.
14-1y
No. 74 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

TO FARMERS! IF YOU WANT THE BEST COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER



KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER

It was awarded the First Premium as a COMBINED REAPER AND MOWER at the Indiana State Trial in Laporte July 7 and 8, 1858, (the only State Trial that occurred last year), and at nearly every other trial in which it was engaged.

MANUFACTURED BY

MANUFACTURED BY
BUFFALO AGRICUTURAL WORKS,
Buffalo, N. X.

It was patented in 1856 and only seven machines made in that year, which were put in the hands of experienced practical farmers and thoroughly tested. They were so successful as to induce parties to engage largely in their manufacture, under the immediate supervision of the inventor.

In 1857 two hundred were made and sold to practical In 1857 two hundred were made and sold to practical men, everything giving unqualified satisfaction, demostrating them to be the best combined machine in use,—answering equally well as a Mower or Reaper, and working satisfactorily in rough or smooth, in wet or dry fielda, as in standing or lodged grass or grain. There are now three large Factories making these machines and turning out many thousands. It has proved itself to be the most simple, durable and efficient machine before the public. As a COMBINED MACHINE it stands unrivalled. Surpassing the best single mower as a mower and the best single reaper as a reaper.

The following are some of its points of superiority:

The Lightest Machine in Use. The Mower weighing only six hundred and thirty-nine ounds, and the Keaper eight hundred and eight pounds.

Lightest Draft -- No Side Draft.

Requiring one-third less draft than any other machine, as numerous tests at trials with the Dynamometer, and the testimonials of farmers abundantly show. Strongest and most Durable Machine. Being all IRON, except seat, pole and platform, and the weight so distributed as to give the greatest amount of strength with the least weight of iron. The Castings are made of Salisbury iron, and the finger bar is of wrought iron, with a fange on the front edge, thus giving it great strength with light weight.

No Pressure upon the Horses' Necks.

The weight of the driver counterbalancing the weight of the front of the frame, and throwing the whole upon the driving wheel.

Self-Adjusting Finger Bar. In this respect it is entirely unequaled by any machine yet produced. The finger-bar works up and down independent of the driving-wheel, enabling it to go through dead furrows and ditches, among stones and bogs, and over knolls and hills, where no other machine can follow it. It can also be set to work at any height from two to eighteen inches, and the change can be made in an instant, thus adapting it to all kinds of work, whether mowing or reaping, or gathering grass or clover seed.

A Perfect Combined Machine. Working equally well whether mowing or reaping, and surpassing the best single mower as a mower, and the best single reaper as a reaper.

Raker's Position Easiest Possible. In this point it surpasses all reapers; the raker's posi-tion enabling him to deliver the gavels at the side with but one movement of his arms, which is as natural and easy as if he were standing on the ground and raking. Easily Managed and Operated.

By means of a lever the driver can at pleasure throw the cutters out and in gear; by another lever he can raise either end or both ends of the finger-bar to pass over obstructions, or move from field to field; the change from mower to reaper is easily and quickly made; the oil boxes, bolts, screws, and nuts, are easily accessible.

Perfect in all Minor Points. It cannot be clogged; has no side draft; is marvelously simple in construction, and not liable to got out of repair; is made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish superior to any other machine in the country.

The price of the Mower at Factory being only \$105, and the Combined Machine \$125; One Horse Mower \$90; One Horse Combined Machine \$100.

For sale by local agents in nearly every county in the State of Michigan.

For further information address L. J. BUSH.

Toledo, O.,

General Agent for Michigan, Wisconsin and N. W Ohis

17-9w The Lowest Priced Machine in Market.

BURNHAM & Co., Dealers in all kinds of Agri-Bultural Implements, Garden and Field Seeds, Sais, Plaster, Coal, Water and Stone Line. Storage and Com-nission. Warehouse near Rail Road depot. Battle Creek, Michigan. 16.8. STER.LING, D. B. BURNHAM.

MICHIGAN FARMER. R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue. DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

S. FULSUM,

WOOL DEALER,

90 Woodward Avenue, MICHIGAN. DETROIT,

THE MARKETS.

Flour and Meal.

The produce market, so far as brea stuffs are concerned, has never been more quiet. Holders are rather anxious to sell, but not at such a concession as buyers would like to have. We note that nearly double the amount of wheat was received last week that was received the week previous, and the alteration in rates is considerable.

The prices of Flour in New York for Michigan extra are \$6.90@7.20; superfine state, \$5.25@6.25; Canadian, \$7.25@8.50 for extra. At these rates there is little encouragement for the buyers to give an advance on quotations, even to pay freights. As a general rule prices are now from 10 to 15 cents per bbl. less than thoy were

last week.
The Detroit prices for Flour are: Fair to good extras, held at \$7.87½@7.50; XX, sold at \$8.00.
Wheat—But little offering. White held at 1.70, red \$1.60, standard spring 1.18@1.20.
Oats—Light sales at 50@52c.
Comp—No change. Prime. sold at 81@83c. Ordinary

Corn-No change. Prime, sold at 81@83c. Ordinary held at 79@80c. Barley—Nothing doing. Nominal at \$1.25@1.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$

100 lbs.

Corn Meal—Buyers offer 1 75 for fine.

Mill Feed—Is maintained at the old rates, and is steady
at \$15 to \$16 for bran, and \$20 for coarse middlings. Live Stock, &c.

We perceive that the railroads over which most of the live stock passes, have at last come to an agreement relative to freights, and the prices are very different from what they have been for a few weeks past. Cattle are now charged at the rate of \$50 per eqr load from Buffalo to New York, or about \$6' per head. For a short time drovers were geting their stock through at \$3 per head from Chicago to New York. This of course made glorious times for the drovers and enabled them to make about \$5 to \$3 per head of clear profit on their droves.— Now times are altered, and rates are higher. In New York : rices are maintained, and we think are likely to be steady, with but little alteration. At Detroit, there is a slight decline in the price of cat-

tle this week. Smith, of Marine market, has bought a lot of prime quality at 414, and the very best will scarcely

First quality 536	6
Second do	2514
Third do 4	
Inferior 3%(@3%
In the New York City market, Thursday, J.	une 2d,
prices were as follows:	
First quality	C.
Medium 10%a11	
0.31	_

age lot of cattle ever exposed for sale in those markets.— We note that the most of them were from the States of New York, Ohio, Kentucky and Illinois. None are re-

ported from Michigan. One lot from Pennsylvania sold at \$135 per head.

Wool.

We note that the wool market has opened in various parts of the State. There is as usual, a good deal of fluttering, among buyers, and the usual assertions that the prices have opened too high. These kind of outcries have been heard very often before, and are not, as a general rule, the utterance of the genuine consumer, but come from a class of middle men, who have a few thousand dollars they want to invest just at this season. If they can make a good brush at the early part of season, they feel safe, and generally on the margin they have made to give better prices, and compete later on. Lots of letters will be shown, averring that there is no use in holding on for 45 cents, as it can't be obtained this year.
This was said last year, but it did not turn out very correct as we all know. The crop is coming forward in good order, and there will undoubtedly be a much larger clip all over the wool-growing States than there was last year; but at the same time, it has seldom happened that the whole of the stock of domestic wool has been so thoroughly cleaned out. This must be borne in mind, and also that all the wool shorn this year will be wanted before the next year's clip comes in. There is not any panic to contend with this year. The prices of wool may be given as follows, as what it ought to bring, some may do better and some worse, but we think the market

may open about as we quote The finest Saxony and Silesian fleeces....50 to 55c or 60c Well bred French and Spanish Merino, in

hought up in the country at 80a85a40c

To show the state of the markets and variation of prices in different parts of the country as compared with those at the east, we quote from the New York *Tribune* of the 2d inst., and also from the papers of our own State wherever any actual sales of the new clip have been

wherever any actual sales of the new clip have been chronicled:

"The demand for all descriptions is quite moderate, and prices are unsettled and in buyer's favor. The chearing is progressing in the interior, without, however, leading to important transactions, and the probability is that most of the clip will have to be stored. Very little has been received here as yet, and we have but to note sales of some 5,000 lbs. strictly choice State fleece land-washed at 57%c; 20,000 do. Ohio and Michigan full-lood at 51852%c; and 5,000 do. Ohio and Michigan full-cd some 20,000 lbs. sold at 32a50c, for common to extra country; and in foreign 300 bales Mestzo, Mexican, Mediterranean, &c., on private terms. We quot:

Am. Saxony fleeces per lb. 56c 66c 60c
Am. fall-blood Merino 58c 55c
Am. Mand Merino 46c 49c
Am. native and Merino 40c 44c
Extra pulled 47c 52c
Superfine, pulled 58c 45c
No. 1, pulled 58c 45c
No. 2, Y. Tribune.

requantity of x blood sold at 37c: 3a4c above the prices a year ago."—Det. Tribune, June 1.

"A few fleeces of wool, of this year's clip, have been brought into the city during this week, but the market cannot be said to be open yet, so as to establish prices.—Home that were brought in on Monday, were carried back, because the price offered was not as high as demanded. A small quantity was burchased yesterday by P. Stone & co., at 40 cents."—Adrian Walothover, 27th utt.

"But little wool has found its way into our market, and brought from 36 to 40 cents. The wool market appears to be very unsettled, and buyers are at a loss to hnow what course to pursue. A general impression appears to prevail that prices will not be so high as we were 1-d to anxietpate. We now quote it at 55a40c."—Branch to Rep., June 1.

I d to anticipate, We now quote it at 35a40c."—Branch (b. Rep., June 1. At Grand Rapids some was bought at 42 cents; at Jackson 53 to 40c.; Hillsdale 35 to 40c.

WOOL CLOTH AND FLANNEL. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL WM. WALLACE, of Battle Creek.

A NNOUNCES that he is prepared, with new and im proved machinery in the best styles, and keeps for sale CASSIMERES, FULLED CLOTHS, RED FLAN. NELS, SATINETS, AND FINE WOOLEN STUFFS. NELS, SATINETS, AND FINE WOULEN STUFFS.

Or he will manufacture on the usual terms, goods to
suit and accommodate his customers. He will also dress
wine colored or other flannels for women's wear.

Wool will be received in exchange for any of his manufactured goods, and he will receive wool at the Railroad
Depot, and deliver the goods at the same place.

Prompt and strict attention paid to all orders and directions.

WILLIAM WALLACE,
28-6m

Battle Creek, Mich.

BLACK HAWK, Jun., 1st.

THIS favorite son of Old Vermont Black Hawk will stand for this season at the stable of the subscriber in the town of Plymouth, half a mile west of the village.

Black Hawk Jun., 1st. Was sired by Old Vermont or Hill's famous Black Hawk; grand sire, Sherman Morgan; g. g. sire. Justin Morgan. His dam was by Young Hamiltonian, by Bishop's Hamiltonian, by Imported Messenger. The dam of Young Hamiltonian was by Leonidas, g. dam, by Bellfounder.

dam of Young Hamiltonian was by Leondas, g. aam, by Bellfounder.

This horse is a jet black in color, is fifteen hands high, and closely resembles his sire in style and action. He possesses an excellent temper, is pleasant to drive, and goes in good style. He received the first premium at the N. Y. State fair in 1857, beating Billy McCracken of Oshkosh, Wis., and distanced all competitors in a trial of speed at the N. Y. State Fair at Syracuse in 1858. His stock are of good size, excelling in speed, style, and docility.

T. W. MERRITT, Plymouth.
Address the subscriber for terms and further information.

21-Sw

1859. THE CLEVELAND WOOL DEPOT

Has been established over six years, and it affords the subscribers much satisfaction to know that its merits are fully, appreciated by those who have patronized it during this entire time. The change made one year ago in confining its sales to cash, has met with universal favor. It is proposed to continue the cash system, and flurre consignors may rely upon the same prompt return which characterized our last year's business. Perhaps not quite as high figures can be obtained by adhering strictly to cash, but it will insure prompt returns, and hundreds have assured us that they obtained from five to then ents a pound more through the Depot than they were offered last Spring from other sources, and we believe this has been true every year excepting a few of the consignments during the Fall of 1857. It should, therefore, no longer remain a question in the minds of WOOI Growers or Merchants

Wool Growers or Merchants having Wool to dispose of, that this system of closely classifying and handling wool will prove the very best manner of selling wool which has yet been adopted. Sacks will be sent as heretofore to those who may or-

To those wishing to realize on their wool as soon a

shorn, advances will be made AMOUNTING TO THE VALUE OF THE WOOL. PROVIDING THE CONSIGNORS WILL ALLOW THEM OFFER. ED FOR SALE AT THE FIRST OR EARLY PRICES.

ED FOR SALE AT THE FIRST OR EARLY PEICES.

Cash advances will be made on receipt of Wool or Shipping Bill, as formerly.

We trust that the liberal Cash advances, the long experience in the Depot business, and established reputation of our grades among manufacturers, with undivided attention to our consignors' interests, will insure us a liberal patronage.

GOODALE & CO., 16-2w

Cleveland, Ohio.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,

ON JEFFERSON AVENUE. BELOW MICHIGAN EXCHANGE, DETROIT.
The subscribers keep constantly on hand a large stock
ELEGANT FURNITURE,

Both Modern and Antique Styles; in Rosewood, Mahogany and Domestic Wood.

Those wishing rich and fashionable furniture, will always find a great variety to select from—equal in every respect to anything in the Eastern market. Being in constant receipt of Pattern Pieces from the FASHIONABLE MAKERS IN NEW YORK,

they are enabled to guarantee the most **Perfect Satisfaction** to their customers.

They also keep constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Plain Furniture of Mahogany, Chery and Walnut. In short, every article in the line of Household Furniture will be found in their Stock, including Chairs of every style and price from four shilling the ding Chairs of every style and price, from four shilling to sixty dollars each. The subscribers now have on hand and make to order, best

HAIR MATTRESSES.

Their customers can rely upon getting a genuine article. CORN-HUSK MATTRESSES & STRAW PALLIASES constantly on hand. For the trade we keep constantly a large stock of Mahogany and Rosewood Veneer.
STEVENS & ZUG.

Horse Fowers, Threshers and Cleaners !

PITT'S 8 AND 10 HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 2
L Horse (tread) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers,
Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mill and Feed Mills, Flower
Mills, Cross-cut and Circular Saw Mills, Leonard Smith's
Smut Machines.
D. O. & W. S. PENFIELD,
No. 103 Woodward Avo., Detroit,

AGRICULTURAL BLACKSMITHING. HUNTER & MOIR,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT MA-KERS, NORTHVILLE, Wayne Co., Mich., are pre-pared to make to order the latest and most approved style of SCOTCH IRON PLOWS, IRON and WOODEN HARROWS, SCOTCH GRUBBERS or CULTIVA-TORS with three wheels, also single cultivators—all of wrought iron. All communications promptly responded to, and all orders filled with despatch. HUNTER & MOIR, Northville Wayne Co., Mich

THE WILLIS' STUMP PULLER

THE WILLIS STUMP PULLER

Is the most powerful and most economical machine in tuse for pulling stumps, and will clear a field in less time than any other invention of a like kind.

Twenty-three stumps have been pulled with this Machine in an how and fifteen minutes. The undersigned will sell machines and rights to use and manufacture in any part of Michigan except the counties of Hillsdale, Branch, Wayne, Washtenaw, Jackson, Cahoun, Kalamazoo, Van Buren, Macomb, Genesee, Shiawasse, Saginaw Tuscola and St. Clair, which are already sold.

All necessary information as to prices, and mode of using, will be given on application to or to R. F. JOHNSTONE, Editor Michigan Farmer.

The Machines are manufactured at the Detroit Locky.

The Machines are manufactured at the Detroit Locomotive Works from the best Lake Superior Iron. [3]

J. L. HURD & CO. DETROIT MICH.

Produce and Shipping Merchants. Agents and Consignees for the following Lines:

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. CAPITAL \$900.000. WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Co.

We would respectfully announce to the Millers, Mer-hants and Manufacturers of Michigan, that the recent eduction of Canal Tolls on the Eric Canal, will enable as to carry eastward, from Detroit,

FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, OATS, WOOL, ASHES,

And all other products of Michigan, at prices much be low those of former years. Our lines are THE MODEL LINES OF THE COUNTRY.

[11]1yr J. L. HURD & Co., Foot of Second-st.

HAS won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it has ever been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

For all the Purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

For all the Purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

For Costiveness;
For the Cure of Dyspersia;
For Jaunnice;
For Headour;
For Headour;
For Headour;
For He Cure of Indicestion;
For the Cure of Dysentery;
For a Foul Stomach;
For the Cure of Dysentery;
For the Cure of Dysentery;
For the Cure of Posentery;
For the Cure of Properties;
For the Cure of Properties;
For Diseases of the Skin;
For the Cure of Firematism;
For Diseases of the Skin;
For the Cure of Liver Complaint;
For Dropsy;
For the Cure of Court;
For Dropsy;
For The Cure of Neuralia;
For Purprying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly and they are the best aperient in

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family. Price 25 cents per Box; five Boxes for \$1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Aver, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

Lowell, Mass.
All our remedies are for sale by J. S. Farrand, Detroit, and by all Druggists every where.



FOR SALE

AMERICAN SEED STORE 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

PEABODY'S PROLIFIC CORN!

A NEW VARIETY.

It grows from three to ten ears on a stalk. Six ears planted by John W. Shaw, last year, produced one hundred bushels of sound corn. This Corn was originated by a careful scientific cultivator on Long Island. It comes up stout and is more forward than common corn. Plant two kernels in a hill, four fect apart each way.

PRICE—Firty cents per quart, or Fifteen cents per ear.

HUNGARIAN GRASS SEED!

100 BUSHELS FOR SALE. This justly celebractd Grass Seed has been raised for two years in Iowa and Wisconsin, and to some extent in Illinois and Michigan, the past season. All who have raised it, Invariably bear testimony to its unprecedented yield. In some cases as high as seven; and rarely under four tons to the acre of a most healthy and nutritious Grass. It yields from 25 to 40 bushels of seed to the acre, which makes good feed for horses and cattle. They not only eat it with great relish, but it keeps them in a more healthy and better condition than any feed yet tried.

rops of Hungarian Grass were entered for premiums at our Agricultural Fair last fall, varying from five to over seven tons to the acre of hay, and thirty-seven bushels to the acre of seed, and affidavits were made to the same.—This section of country was visited by severe drouth the fore part of last season, so that the crop of Timothy was scarcely worth harvesting, yet the Hungarian was good, averaging not less than four tons to the acre throughout the country. Its qualities for feeding are spoken of in high terms by all who have used it.

L. D. MORSE,
Secretary of Wapello Co. Agricultural Society.

SALINE, MICH., Jan. 1859.

Mr. J. J. Lyon, Sir:—In reply to your question asking "how I like the Hungarian Grass," I will say that it is the best thing I have ever raised for feeding stock, and I shall not raise any other hay hereafter. It cannot be too highly recommended.

Your,

SAMUEL ROBINSON.

Mr. Irwin Peck, of Ypsilanti, says that "Farmers had better plough up their Timothy meadows and sow the Hungarian Grass, as ten acres of it is worth more for stock purposes than twenty acres of any other hay."— Farmers who have raised it, unite in giving the same tes-timony relative to its merits, as do Messrs. Robinson and Peck.

Peck.

This unrivalled Grass has been raised in several counties in the State of Michigan, the past season, by some of the most extensive Farmers in the State, who recommend it as surpassing all other crops for stock purposes. Some have raised as high as four tons of excellent hay and thirty bushels of seed to the acre, although the season was very unfavorable for it. Try it, Farmers, one and all, and you will never regret it. Sow at any time between April ist, and July, at the rate of one bushel to three acres.

The few farmers named below, are among the many who have raised it, and can testify as to its qualities: MIO have raised it, and can testify as to the quantices; § I. & J. Peck, Ypsilanti; S. Howell, Saline; Mathew Howell, Saline; Samuel Robinson, Saline; P. & Zéno. Comstock, Raisin; I. Vanakin, Ypsilanti; J. B. Laphan, Manchester; D. D. Tooker, Napoleon; S. A. Cady Wayne; A. Gulley, Wayne; L. Terrill, Plymouth; A. Cook, Plymouth.

BLOSS & CO. No. 22 Monroe Avenue, Detroit.

RAREY'S SECRET OF HORSE TAMING
With a fine Portrait, Price 25 cents and sent free of
peatage, send orders to O. A. ROORBACH, Jr.
15.13w 346 and 343 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTED STONE PLOVER! THE HIGHEST AND BEST BRED BLOOD HORSE IN AMERICA.

TO OFFERED TO THE BREEDERS OF MICHIGAN and other States at the very low price of THIRTY DOL. ■ LARS the season; all fees to the groom included.

The second season for this horse in this State commenced on the first of April, and will end with the 30th of July. He will stand at

He will stand at

Cooper's Corners, two miles from Plymouth, Wayne county, Mich.; 10 miles from Ann

Arbor; 10 miles from Ypsilanti; 18 miles from Dexter, and 22 miles from Detroit.

Mares sent from a distance will be taken and kept on the usual terms, but the subscriber will not in any case be responsible for accidents or escapes, should any occur.

Terms—The money for service to be paid at time of first trial, or an approved note to be given for the amount.

Pedigree and Description.

Pedigree and Description.

Stone Ployers was bred by the light Honorable Earl Spencer, and was foaled in the spring of 1850, and was sold to Count Bathyany at his annual sale of yearlings in 1851, and was never out of the possession of the Count until sold to the presont owner, who made one season with him in England, previous to his importation.

This horse was sired by the renowned Cotherstone, winner of the Derby, out of Wryneck, by Slane, the sire of Merry Monarch, winner of the Derby, and Princess, winner of the Oaks, and also of many other distinguished winners. Cotherstone was bred by the celebrated Mr. Bowes, and was by Touchstone, out of Emma, by Whisker, she being the dam of imported Trustee. Whisker was of the most celebrated family in England for stoutness, he being own brother to Whalebone. Wold, Wire, all winners and the sires of winners, at long distances. Touchstone was a grandson of Whalebone.

Stone Plover is a magnificent bay horse, 16% hands in height, on particular, short, s'rong legs, and great length, strength and substance, and is warranted as a sure foal getter. Independent of his great racing qualities, he is well calculated to elevate the character of all half bred stock, and to become the sire of the most valuable horses, which will be remarkable for size, spirit, endurance, and great action. He is himself of the most beautiful color, fina symmetry, great size, grand and majestic action and carriage, all of which is inherited from ancestors the most renowned in the annuls of the Turf of Great Britain. He is free from defects, and is marked with neither curbed hocks, splints, spavins, ringbones, twisted ancles, upright joints, or any other imperfection, and perfectly sound in his wind. For further particulars address the subscriber,

THE TROTTING STALLION

HAMBLETONIAN,

Will stand for mares the ensuing Season commencing April 4th, as follows:

At JOHN CLARK'S, Milford, Mondays and Tuesday;

At JOHN HATHAN'S New Hudson, Wednesdays; At SAM'L LATHROP'S, Northville, Tuesdays; At JAMES ROOTS, Plymouth, Fridays and Saturdays;

Leaving each place at 5 o'clock P. M. From the general complaint of poor crops last year I have concluded to reduce the price of my horse for th**h**

Season.

Terms-10 the Season; \$15 to Insure.

Season money to be paid when the Marc is first served, or a good note given for the amount. Persons, parting with marcs before foaling time will be held responsible for the season money. All marcs not regularly returned will be holden by the season. Pasture furnished at fifty cents per week. All accidents and escapes at the owner's risk. Season to close on the first of August, 1859. Grainwill be received for insurance money, delivered at my farm on or before the first day of February 1860, at Detroit prices.

HAMBLETONIAN was awarded the First Premium at the Oakland County Fair, October, 1857.

At the State Fair in Detroit last fall his colts tookmore premiums than any other Stallion in the State.

Pedigree of Hambletonian.

Pedigree of Hambletonian.

Pedigree of Hambletonian.

HAMBLETONIAN was sired by Geo. Barney's horse Henry, of Whitehall, Washington county, New York—he by Imported Signal, out of a Messenger mare. Hambletonian's dam by Mambrino, grandam Bishop's Hambletonian who was sired by Imported Messenger. Hambletonian is 15½ hand shigh, weighs 1150 pounds; possessing fine action, with great powers of endurance; untrained, but shows good evidence of speed. Hambletonian is a beautiful bloodbay, black mane, tail and limbs, without a white hair upon him, and for style can not be excelled by any horse in the State.

HIRAM E. CADY, Agent.

THE YOUNG TROTTING STALLION,

KEMBLE JACKSON,

WILL Stand for mares the coming season, at Spring Brook Farm, adjoining the Village of Farmington, Oakland county Mich., commencing April 4th.

Owing to the extreme hard times among farmers—loss of crops the past season, &., I have concluded to reduce

Owing to the extreme hard times among namers—loss of crops the place scaled, w, the price of my hoises.

KEMBLE LACKSON wil stand at \$20 the season. Money to be paid when mare is first served or a good note given for the amount.

Good pasture furnished at fifty cents per week. All accidents and escapes at the owners risk. Season to close ou the 30th day of July 1859.

Pedigree of Kemble Jackson:

Pedigree of Kemble Jackson:

KEMBLE JACKSON—(Half-sister to Iola)—Mahogany bay, 16 hands high. Star in his forchead; hind feet white half way up to gambrel joints. Foaled June 14, 1854. The property of Isaac Akin, Pauling, Dutchess Co., N.Y. Sire, Kemble Jackson; dam, Lady Moore.

Kemble Jackson was by Andrew Jackson; his dam, Fanny Kemble, sister to Charles Kemble, and sired by Sir Archy; her dam was Maria, sired by Gallatin; Maria's dam was got by Simms' Wildair, she out of a mare got by Morton's Traveler; her dam was an imported mare, name unknown, but thoroughbred.

Andrew Jackson was by Young Bashaw; dam byWhy-not, by Imp. Messenger; Young Bashaw was by the Imp. Tripolitan Baib, Grand Bashaw; Young Bashaw's dam was a daughter of Messenger, said to be theoroughbred.

roughbred.

Lady Moore was out of Messenger Maid, by Membrino Paymaster; he by Old Membrino, by Imp. Messenger.

E. ELDRED, Detroit. GEO, F. GREGORY, Agent.

THE YOUNG TROTTING STALLION

ISLAND JACKSON,

WILL stand for mares the coming Season at Spring Brook Farm, adjoining the Village of Farmington, Oak-land county, Commencing April 4th, at the reduced price of \$10 the Season.

Season money to be paid when mare is first served or a good note given for the amount.

Good pasture furnished at fifty cents per week, all accidents and escapes at the owners risk. Season to close July 30th, 1859.

Pedigree of Island Jackson: Is Blood Bay 15% hands high foaled July 5, 1855. Sire Jackson, by Andrew Jackson; dam, Belfounder. Andrew Jackson was by Young Bashaw; dam, Why-not by Imp. Messenger. Young Bashaw, by the Imp. Tripolitan Barb, Grand Bashaw; dam, Messenger.

F. E. ELDRED, Detroit, GEO. F. GREGORY, Agen t.

THE TROTTING STALLION GLEN BLACK HAWK,

WILL Stand for Marcs the ensuing Season as follows: At Redford, Hicks' Tavern, Monday's and Tuesdays; at Detroit, Gratiot Road 136 miles from City Hall, Wednesdays and Thursdays; on Grosse Isle, Bachus Farm, Fridays and Saturdays.

Season the commence April 4th, and close July 30th.

TERMS:—\$10 the season; \$15 to Insure.

Season money to be paid when mare is first served or a good note given for the amount.

Pedigree of Glen Black Hawk.

Sire, Lone Star, by Old Vermont Black Hawk; damMessenger.

F. E. ELDRED, Detroit,

L. T. BULLARD, Agent.

DAINES' AMERICAN

DRAIN TILE MAKER.

thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community as the Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most Complete Invention,

Complete Invention,
and enabling farmers to make their own Tiles, that has
yet been put before the Agriculturists of the United
States, at a reduced price.

These machines are made of iron, are easily worked,
any, man being able to manufacture a first rate article
after a few hours practice.

They cost delivered in Detroit, only \$100. They have
two dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to
accompany the machine cost \$2.00 each.

These machines will manufacture per day, according
to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 RODS OF
HORSESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs
but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part
of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as
a piano. With this machine, any farmer who has a fair
quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own
Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the machine when in operation, takes up no more room than an
ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by two
or three men as may be found most convenient and
economical, or a man and two boys can keep it in full
operation.

For Simplicity, Durability, Economy,

For Simplicity, Durability, Economy, Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges

the World! At the present time, when thorough draining has become a necessity on alluvial lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a draining material far superior to any other material now used for that purpose.

Applications for these machines may be addressed to JOHN DAINES, 9-tf Birmingham, Mich,

STOCK FOR SALE.

THE partnership of Bushnell & Hudson is dissolved the stock remaining in the hands of the subscriber, who continues to breed for cash or approved credit at very reduced prices, Durham cattle, (bulls, cows and helfers,) Jacks and Jennetts, South Down sheep, and (Chester White pigs. SETH A. BUSHNELL. Hartford, Trumbull Co., O., Cec. 1st, 1858.

GLEN BLACK HAWK FOR SALE.

For some the following

Testimonials:

Otherway concern.—This is to certify that cure and regular fail has fail, varying from five to over a far last fail, varying from five to over the content of the content fail has a fail, varying from five to ever the content of the content fail.

The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in the World.

The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in the World.

Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville,

The Stimonials:

Otherway concern.—This is to certify that cure a firmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most

DRAIN IILE MAKER.

FOR SALE.

Guerral Maker.

Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Horse Show at Kalamazoo, in October last—sa good stock horse cannot do better than give me a call. Pedigree—Sire Lone Star, dam Messenger. Lone Star was by Vermont or Hill Black Hawk, says a jet black, and sold to a Philadelphia company for \$3,000.

F. E. ELDRED.

Detroit, January 1859, [15]

THE GREAT EXCLUSE DESCRIPE.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS! Prepared from a Prescription of Sir John Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary

to the Queen. THIS invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous disorders incident to the female constitution. It moderates all excess, and re-moves all obstructions and a speedy cure may be relied

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits. CAUTION.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant, during the first three months, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case, they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the back and limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on Siight Exerion, Paipitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful disorders occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES,

(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)

Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will ensure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale in Detroit by J. S. CUTHBEET & CO., J. S. FARRAND, T. & J. HINCHMAN, and in one Drug Store in every town in the United States.

16-6m

DRAIN TILE!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE different kinds of Drain Tile, at PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward avenue.